THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

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"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

VOL. XV. GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1831. NO. 31.

POETRY.

POLISH WAR SONG.

On, hearts of steel! the Russian band
Are gathering in your native land.
On, hearts of steel! the Cossack's scream
Has roused the mother from her dream:
She hears that shout, she knows it well—
'Twas rais'd when Kosciusko fell—
When Warsaw's streets gave forth a flood
Of maidens' tears and fathers' blood!
I see the flaming city there.
I hear the cries of fell despair:
I hear the Spring Mine's dreadful roar,
I see a ruin stained with gore:
On, hearts of steel! your country calls;
Shall tyrants spoil your fathers' halls?
Shall Polish maidens weep in vain?
On, hearts of steel! again—again.

On, hearts of steel! the Tartar Horde
Is on your pleasant villas pour'd;
Shall Poland sink without a blow?
Shall her red blood in torrents flow?
Shall Danube thunder o'er her slain,
While Cossacks scour o'er hill and plain?
On, hearts of steel! for vengeance cry;
Free Poland, or in battle die!
Shrink not from bayonet or spear;
Conquer, or press a soldier's bier:
Then shall the page of history tell
How well you fought—how nobly fell;
And glory, with her dazzling wreath,
Shall gild the agonies of death.
On, hearts of steel! for freedom fight;
Or Poland's sun will set in night.

On, hearts of steel! the war steeds neigh
By Cracow at the close of day.
Think how Suwarrow baneful stood,
Polluting e'en a sea of blood,
When Poland sunk beneath the blows
Of tyrants, and of inward foes:
Vile traitors to the land they trod,
Scorn'd by the free, and curs'd by GOD!
On, hearts of steel! make bare each sword;
Fall furious on each Tartar Horde;
Lay Russia's host upon the plain;
Break from each tyrant's galling chain,
And Poland from the dust shall soar,
To own a tyrant's power no more.
On, hearts of steel! or Freedom ne'er
Will make her glorious dwelling here.

On, hearts of steel! though cowards fly,
Unfit to live, afraid to die—
Thy true born hearts shall never quail
Before the showers of leaden hail;
Thy blades shall glitter in the sun,
The blood of Poland's foes shall run,
Till it shall wash away the stain
Of bowing to a tyrant's chain.
What though the land be drench'd in gore,
Thy banner, Poland, high shall soar;
And nations shall exult to know,
A tyrant fell at every blow,—
While Freedom hovering in the air,
Shall fix her home forever there.
Then, hearts of steel, again—again,
I bid you seek the battle plain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ROAST TURKEY.

A gentleman in one of the eastern towns of Massachusetts, had a servant in his employ, who gave him not a little trouble on account of the complaints he made on the subject of his victuals. As is usual in many families, whatever remained from the table of the dining room was placed upon that in the kitchen—the inmates of the latter fared in all respects as well as those of the former, with the exception of their being the last served. The gentleman of whom we speak, took special pains that there should be no lack of provisions for the supply of all in his house, and was therefore at a loss to understand the grounds of the complaints thus made by his servant.

One day as he was passing through the kitchen, an opportunity presented itself for making some inquiries on the subject. While the other servants were partaking of their dinner with a keen relish, Sam, the disaffected servant, was tasting of it as reluctantly as if poison had been mixed with his food.

'How is it, Sam,' said the gentleman, 'that you are dissatisfied with your living—you fare the same as I do, and yet are not contented?'

'I know it,' said Sam, who was fresh from the country, 'but then I guess you are a little more fonder of corned beef than I be, to make a meal of it so often!'

'Corned beef!' said the gentleman, 'I am indeed very partial to that dish, and am sorry that it is not equally agreeable to your taste—but since you are so fastidious, tell me what dish of all others you would prefer, and you shall be entertained with it.'

'Why, roast turkey, to be sure,' quoth Sam, 'I guess I aint seen nothing of that sort this many a day!'

'And do you think, Sam, you would be contented to fare on roast turkey every day?'

'I guess, miester, if you'd only try me, you'd think so—nothing I relishes so hugely as roast turkey!'

'Well then,' said the gentleman, 'to-morrow you shall be gratified—a turkey shall be roasted for your special benefit—no one but yourself shall partake of it, and you shall eat of no other meat till the turkey is gone.'

'By gumption!' exclaimed Sam, 'I agree to that willingly.'

The next morning the gentleman went into the market and purchased the largest and fattest turkey he could find, and sent it home with directions to be roasted and placed upon a separate table for Sam. In this he was strictly obeyed—the turkey was stuffed and roasted in the best style, and when Sam made his appearance at the dinner hour, he found it smoking on the table which had been set for his sole occupation.

'By gauly now! if that aint curous though!' said Sam, drawing up a chair to the table, at the same time smacking his lips and feasting his eyes upon the scene before him. Forthwith he attacked the turkey in his own fashion, cutting a slice here, and a slice there, just as inclination led him, without undertaking the slow and tedious operation of carving it, and having finished his dinner, he stretched himself out with the self-complacent air of an alderman. The next day the turkey was again served up as before, upon which, and upon which alone, Sam made his dinner with apparent satisfaction. The third day, when the gobler, shaved of his pinions and his exterior, was placed upon the table, Sam was not quite so prompt in commencing operations. Casting a wishful glance at his fellows, who were regaling themselves on a variety of dishes, Sam offered to exchange with them a portion of his turkey for a slice of beef.—But to this proposition, having received instructions how to act in such an event, they all declined acceding, so that Sam was forced to make out his meal upon the cold carcase of the turkey.

The fourth day and the fifth came and departed, and found Sam still at work upon his turkey, more than two thirds of which was now consumed. He was by this time heartily sick of his bargain—pride prevented him from making complaint, while hunger compelled him to eat of what had become an object of disgust and loathing. At the end of a week's time, the turkey was reduced to a mere skeleton, and Sam was thanking his stars that he should soon see no more of it, when his master entered the kitchen and found him at his last meal.

'Well Sam,' said he, 'I see you've about finished your last turkey—it is high time for me to look out for another.'

'What, another,' echoed Sam, 'another turkey! you don't think a man can live on nothing but roast turkey, do you?

'Certainly, I think you can—*you* cannot find fault with roast turkey—it is a dish of your own choosing.'

'I knows it—I knows it,' said Sam, 'but who would have thought of turkey to-day, and turkey to-morrow, and turkey next day, and turkey every day—why, I'd as lief feed on corned beef at that rate, and a little liefer!'

'But, Sam, you are neither satisfied with living as I do, nor living as you prefer yourself—neither with corned beef nor roast turkey—what shall I do in such a case?'

'Oh! any thing! I'll feed on roast cats—roast dogs—any thing but roast turkey—I can't go that—don't make me eat another.'

'Well, then,' said the gentleman, 'if you think you can content yourself to fare as I do—to take pot luck when I take pot luck, and roast turkey when I do, and if you can do so without complaining, I consent that to morrow you return to your old way of living.'

'Oh, yes, I consent to any thing,' said Sam—'any thing but roast turkey.'

Conundrums.—Why is a country bumpkin in a great passion, like a woman mending a stocking? D'ye give it up? Because he "*darns it.*"

Why is the letter D like brotherly love? D'ye give it up? Because it makes *kin kin (d.)*

Why is the letter P like water?—D'ye give it up? Because it makes *ale (p) ale.*

Why is the letter G like envy? D'ye give it up? Because it turns *all* to *(g) all.*

Settling Coffee with an Egg.—A woman, the extent of whose culinary information scarcely reached beyond the cooking of "praties," was told by her mistress, the other morning, that she must settle the coffee with an *egg*.

'With an aig, is it?' said Cathleen O'Callaghan—'and how must I do that same?'

'Why, you must put the egg into the coffee, to be sure,' replied the mistress.

'Is that all?' said Cathleen—'and that's aisy enough too.'

The coffee, after cooking the usual time, was brought upon the table, and found to be as thick as porridge.

'I thought I told you to settle the coffee with an egg,' said the mistress.

'And so I did, with two of 'em,' replied the girl.

'But the coffee is as thick as mush. Are you sure you put in the eggs?'

'Sure enough, and I—and if you don't believe it, look in the coffee pot just, and you'll see them.'

The lady raised the lid of the pot, and sure enough, there were two eggs which had never been broken.

St. Paul's person.

How little stress is to be laid on external appearance! This prince of apostles seems to hint, concerning himself, that his bodily presence was not calculated to command respect: 2 Cor. x. 10. St. Chrysostom terms him "a little man, about three cubits (or four feet and a half) in height." But of all other writers, Neciphorus has given us the most circumstantial account of St. Paul's person: "St. Paul was of small stature, stooping and rather inclinable to crookedness; pale-faced, of an elderly look, bald on the head. His eyes likely, keen, and cheerful; shaded in part by his eye-brows, which hung a little over. His nose rather long and not ungracefully bent. His head pretty thick with hair, and of a sufficient length, and, like his locks, interspersed with grey."

'I have lived,' said Dr. E. D. Clarke, 'to know that the great secret of human happiness is this: never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of 'too many irons in the fire,' conveys an abominable lie. You cannot have too many: poker, tongs, and all:—keep them all going.'

A Sublime Compliment.—Speaking of the tag rag and bobtail gentry of New-York, who occasionally visit Long Island for sport, on Sunday, the Brooklyn Patriot says, with vehemence—"We do not believe that if *ten thousand tons of tartar emetic*, could, by any possibility, be thrown into the very bowels of purgatory, it could vomit out such a *set of animals!*"

The Last Touch—The New-York Journal of Commerce says that the bucks have this year "beat every thing" that was ever done before in the way of fashion. The tippee article "for trowsers" this week, just from London, is stout twilled and checked flannel, precisely the article of which the men in New England make winter frocks, and the women wash-aprons. If the Yankees don't believe it, let them come and see for themselves.

Wholesale Dissipation!—The New-York Journal of Commerce gives an account of one John Boruck, a petitioner for a discharge under the insolvent act of New-York, who had been employed in this country as an agent of a commercial house in Europe. It seems that he had received from his employers, being the proceeds of bills, $142,000; $55,000 of which had been expended for his own private uses.—The items were some of them as follows:—gambling houses in New-Orleans, $2300;—lotteries, $3000; finery, &c. for a *married* female in his keeping, $5000;—gambling in New-York and vicinity, $39,000! His expenses had been $4900; and his actual loss in business 747. All this was the fruit of a "few months" enterprise!

Royal tenderness.—The Emperor of China has reproved the sheriffs for strangling the wrong subjects *by mistake*, and requests them not to do so in future.

Fifteen hundred dollars have lately been received, in Boston, against the proprietors of a stage, in consequence of an injury received by the overturning of the stage. The law, as laid down by the Judge, is, that stage proprietors are bound to prepare proper accommodations for passengers; to have good and sufficient coaches, horses, harness, and drivers—to keep them always in such repair that full dependence can properly be placed upon them—and in case of the overturning of the coach, running away of the horses, breaking down of the carriage, and injury thereby occurring to passengers, the proprietors are liable, unless they can prove the accident to have arisen from causes wholly without the control of the driver.

Prognostics—It is stated that the Penacook Indians, who were a formidable tribe, used to predict the weather from the movement of the morning fog, which usually passed off in the direction towards the sea or towards the mountains—'If,' said they, 'the fog goes a fishing, we shall have fair weather; but if it goes a hunting look for a storm.' This saying is not uncommon among the fishermen at the present day.

Since the adjournment of Congress, three gentlemen of that body have departed this life, viz: Hon. Daniel H. Miller, of the county of Philadelphia; Rollin C. Mallary, of Vermont, and Thomas Clinton, of Kentucky. These gentlemen had made themselves extensively known by the prominent and active part each had taken in the affairs of the nation whilst in Congress.

In all things preserve integrity; the consciousness of thy own uprightness will alleviate the toil of business, and soften the hardness of ill success and disappointments, and give thee an humble confidence before God, when the ingratitude of man, or the iniquity of the times, may rob thee of other due rewards.—*Paley*.

THE CHEROKEES.

It is far from being with a view to excite an ineffectual sympathy, or to harrow up the feelings of the humane and the pious, that we continue from time to time to chronicle the wrongs done, from day to day, within our own borders, to a people whom God made free, and who have never sold their birth-right. The question of the rights of the Cherokees is yet pending, and therefore the story of injuries which may yet be partially remedied and atoned for, is not superfluous. The following is from the Phenix of April 30th.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A correspondent residing in the neighborhood of Tensewaytee, writes to us, that on the 10th inst. there was quite a religious excitement among the people in that place, which is occupied by a Baptist Missionary, Rev. D O'Briant. He informs us that he was present at the Baptism of a considerable number. "After the solemnity of baptism was performed," he says, "a very mild invitation was given to the congregation to retire to the house of worship; but before the congregation had retired from the water, the following very disgraceful scene took place by the Georgia Guard:—Three of their number pretended that they were so powerfully moved upon by the spirit, that they mounted their fine horses, returned to the place of baptism telling the people to get out of their way or else they would ride over them; for they were determined to baptise their horses in the same place. They rode into the water, mocking religion, and repeating the sacred words of our blessed Savior. Such is the example set by this Christian people of Georgia, if Christians they be."

We hesitated for some time whether it was proper to notice such conduct, for it would seem to some utterly incredible that civilized men should thus be engaged; but as our correspondent is a respectable man, and has vouched for the truth of the statement, we cannot do otherwise than comply with his request by making that statement public.

What we have to say on this subject for ourselves is simply this—The Geo. Guard are officers of the state in a peculiar sense, being under the immediate direction of the chief magistrate; and the constitution of Georgia, which the governor and other officers of the state are sworn to support, guaranties to every person the right of worshipping God in a manner most suitable to himself. But it appears these officers, instead of protecting, are taking the lead in molesting religious assemblies.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

The Administration papers are insisting upon it that the resignations of Mr. INGHAM and Mr. BRANCH were voluntary, because they were only *invited* to resign. This reminds me of an anecdote of Gen. COCKE, of Tennessee, so well known and probably remembered by all advocates for reform. While some of his brethren of congress were descanting upon the hospitality of the inhabitants of Washington, by whom they had been so often invited out, general C. remarked that he had never met with any such hospitality; for he had been invited out but once since he had been in Washington, and that was by col. TATUM, who called at his lodgings, and told him, that if he would come out he would give him a *horse whipping*, for some offence he had given the colonel.

YORK, May 17.

A man by the name of Van Slyck, who passed a considerable part of his time for the last four years in this place, it seems swindled Messrs. Foster and Waters of Harrisburg, out of a cargo of produce sent to Baltimore. He got possession of it by collusion with the waterman, took and disposed of it to Messrs. Boggs & Co. commission merchants, who advanced him several thousands on it. He was nearly a week in this place, full of money, to overflowing, as he could not be a minute in the presence of any body, without pulling a fist full of fifty dollar notes from his pocket, and relating the manner in which he obtained them, which was by farming at Port Deposit, he said. But the day after he left this, information was received, which gave a more correct account of the manner in which he got his pockets full of money.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

Unpleasant Affair.—A case of a very novel character was brought before Alderman Binns on Thursday afternoon; the particulars of which as far as we could learn them, are these. A little black boy named Isaac had been employed on Thursday to sweep certain chimnies in the theatre; on his descent from one, a man named Wilkins, who was rather intoxicated, undertook to frighten the little fellow, for which he produced a rope, which he said was the one used to hang Porter. He exhibited an old coffin, and shook at the lad some skull bones, and committed other indecent fooleries, until the boy became so frightened, that he fell into violent fits. The master of the boy entered a complaint before Alderman Binns, who, after hearing the case, held the accused to bail. Yesterday morning it was made known to the magistrate, that the boy was dead. Mr. Binns immediately issued a warrant, and committed Wilkins to prison. The Coroner's jury, we understand, brought in a verdict upon the lad—"died suddenly by some cause not known."

U. S. Gaz.

The noted Gov. Desha's son who fled from the United States, died in Texas about the middle of March. On his death-bed he made confession of the murder of Baker, and one other individual living in Texas, "besides being guilty of crimes, equally criminal as murder."

From the following article which we find in our English papers by the Canada, we are induced to believe that the emigration from Ireland will be far greater this year than any former year. Nothing is more natural. When hunger and starvation threaten, men will seek relief at all hazards.—*N. Y. Post.*

EMIGRATION.—It is really a melancholy spectacle to witness the crowds of families that, day after day, pass through Newry, on their way to Warrenpoint, to embark for America.—These too consist—not of the idle and worthless, hundreds of whom could be happily spared,—but of the industrious and the able, of that class which may justly be considered as constituting an essential part of the heart's blood of the country,—the "bold peasantry, a nation's pride"—such is, with very few exceptions, indeed, the description of persons now leaving, or about to leave, the land of their fathers, in search of that which we ardently hope they will not fail to obtain—namely, an independent subsistence, for themselves and their offspring, in a distant country.—Besides one vessel, (the Josephine) which, with about 160 passengers sailed nearly a month ago, for N. York, the following have already sailed, or cleared out, for the British possessions in North America:—Billow, for St. John's, with 156 passengers; Princess Charlotte, for Quebec, 266 ditto; Pilgrim, for Quebec, 170 ditto; Tarbolton, for Quebec, 286 ditto. Total number of passengers, 938—of which five-sixths are Protestants. There are three others at present taking in the full complement of passengers for the same destination.—*Newry Telegraph.*

An amusing incident took place at Laidlaw's exhibition, at Brighton, on Thursday evening. A thorough-bred tar, who had been at the bombardment of Algiers with Lord Exmouth, had paid his money and ascended the gallery, as the routine of pictures, involving the details of that gallant exploit, were in motion. The tar, three sheets in the wind, or, more familiarly, half seas over, for an instant was struck dumb at what he beheld—he hitched his trousers—turned his quid—looked wild—hitched his trousers and turned his quid again—and then, with Stentorian lungs, halloed to the crew of the Queen Charlotte, with nautical technicality, to warn her of a fireship which was bearing down upon her to windward. Surprise for a moment kept all other persons silent; and during that interval, the tar, finding that his cautionary words had produced no visible alteration on shipboard, actually sprang over the dwarf fence of the gallery, as he supposed, to plunge into the sea, that he might swim to the Queen Charlotte and convey the information, upon which, to him, her immediate safety depended. The shock, with those present, was electrical, and shrieks were uttered—but no harm followed; the tar had alighted on the green cloth, short of the paintings, which let him through, and must have precipitated him to a depth of many feet, had he not fortunately grasped the timber frame work, which stayed his progress. Judging from the noise above that efforts were making for his release, he manfully exclaimed "All's right, my hearties!—no need of the life boat; for d'ye see, I have fastened on the rock." Terror was now [illegible] superseded by mirth, the sailor with some difficulty was made to comprehend the precise situation he occupied, and his [illegible] for some hours afterwards, gave to laughter undisputed dominion.—*Brighton Guar.*

By a law of [illegible] treating the voters to spirituous liquors in order to gain their votes, forfeits the office to which he may be elected. Lately [illegible] county [illegible] on that account, and a new election is ordered.

One of the guards of the Liverpool coaches seeing a steam coach move somewhat slowly along the rail road, called out to the stoker, "I say, Jem, what's the use of your [illegible] along at that 'ere jog-trot; come, can't you bowl us up a gallop?"

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Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JACOB GILBERT,

LATE of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—Margaretta Gilbert, (widow) Barney Gilbert, (who has released his interest in said estate,) Susanna, intermarried with Bernhart Gilbert, (whose share is sold to T. Stevens,) Molly, intermarried with Jacob Arendt, Catharine, intermarried with Michael Crowl, Elizabeth, intermarried with Michael Saltzgiver, (who died before Jacob, leaving issue, Henry, Daniel, Margaret, Michael, Eliza, and Sophia Saltzgiver, all minors.) Sally, intermarried with Daniel Herr, John Gilbert, (eldest son) Jacob Gilbert, George Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, Sophia, intermarried with Jacob Harman, (Col.) Mary, intermarried with David Beecher, (Mer.)—or the Guardians of such as are minors—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Thursday the 26th day of May inst.* on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Arendt, Jacob Bender, and others, containing One Hundred and Eighty Acres, more or less: also, a Tract of Land, situate in Menallen township, adjoining lands of Henry Bender, John Rex, and others, containing One Hundred and Twenty-five Acres, more or less—to make Partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, May 3, 1831. tl

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JACOB STONER,

LATE of Frederick county, Md. deceased, to wit: John Stoner; the children of Devirew, intermarried with William Shoemaker, (who died before the said Jacob) to wit: Jacob Shoemaker, Daniel Shoemaker, Sally, intermarried with Peter Bomgardner, Emma Shoemaker, and Hetty, intermarried with Daniel Merring; and Nancy, also intermarried with William Shoemaker, Hetty, intermarried with Christian Ecker, Polly, intermarried with Daniel Sell, and Susanna Stoner—or the Guardians of such as are minors—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Monday the 30th of May inst.* on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Liberty and Cumberland townships, Adams county, adjoining lands of Alexander Horner, John Harper, Jacob Waybright, and others, containing Three Hundred Acres, more or less, on which is erected a Merchant Mill, and other improvements—to make Partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg May 3, 1831. tl

ATTENTION!

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade, at your usual place, on *Saturday the 28th inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order. By order, G. ARMOR, O. S.

May 17. tp

☞There will be an Appeal held on said day, at the house of James Gourley, for the three last parades.

Columbian Independent Infantry!

YOU will parade in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 28th inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely.

Those of the Company, who have received their discharge, and have not delivered up their arms, will also attend upon said day, for that purpose, by order of the Colonel.

JOSEPH HAWN, *Capt.*

May 17. tp

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Managers of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

3 PER CENT.

payable after the 10th inst. to original subscribers of Stock, or to such holders as can produce legal transfer of the same, and to be paid where originally subscribed or legally transferred, either in York or Adams county, by

PHILIP SMYSER, *Treasurer, York.*

GEO SMYSER, *Treasurer, Gettysburg.*

May 4. 3t

GETTYSBURG FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that the next session of this Institution will commence on *Monday the 16th inst.* In making this announcement, the Trustees are happy to have it in their power to state, that they have succeeded in making such arrangements, and providing such accommodations, as promise not only to sustain, but materially to increase, the reputation of the School. A brick edifice has been purposely erected, in an elevated and healthy situation, and comfortably provided with the necessary furniture and accommodations. Measures have also been adopted, to make considerable additions to the Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, by which the course of instruction in the experimental sciences, will be rendered no less interesting than instructive to the Pupils.—But the circumstance on which the Board chiefly rests their anticipations of the prosperity of the Institution, is the fact, that they have succeeded in making a permanent engagement with the Rev. J. H. MARSDEN, to retain charge of the School. The well known reputation of this gentleman, for amenity of manners, ample literature and scientific attainments, success as a practical teacher, and assiduous regard to the morals and personal habits of the Young Ladies committed to his care, afford the best testimony in favor of his principles of instruction and discipline, and render superfluous any farther statements on this subject.

The branches taught, are Reading, Penmanship, Intellectual and Practical Arithmetic, and Composition, at *$3 per quarter.*

English Grammar, Ancient, Modern and Sacred Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry with Experiments, Botany, Elements of Mineralogy and Geology, Algebra, Geometry, Elements of Astronomy with use of the Globes and Atlas of the Stars, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity, History of the Christian Church, Holy Scriptures, at *$4 per quarter.*

Young Ladies from a distance can obtain Boarding and Lodging in some of the most respectable families, for $1 50 per week.

S. S. SCHMUCKER,
J. B. M'PHERSON,
J. F. MACFARLANE,
J. HOUCK,
W. M'CLELLAN, Jr.
T. C. MILLER,
R. G. HARPER,
} Trustees.

Gettysburg, May 9, 1831.

Laying of the Corner-Stone OF THE SEMINARY.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that the Corner-Stone of the Theological Seminary, in this place, will be laid on *Thursday the 26th inst.* It is expected that the Rev. Messrs. UHLHORN and RECK, will address the audience in the German, and Messrs. SHAEFFER and KRAUTH, in the English language. The services in the German language to commence at 10 o'clock, and in the English at half past 11 o'clock, A. M. A Collection will be taken for the benefit of the Institution. On the evening of the same day, the Graduate Address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. HAVERSTICK, and on the morning following, at 10 o'clock, the Anniversary Addresses of the Students.

J. G. MORRIS, *Secretary of the Board.*

Gettysburg, May 10. 3t

ATTENTION!

THE DIFFERENT VOLUNTEER COMPANIES

Within the bounds of the 80th Regt., viz: the Gettysburg Troop, Gettysburg Guards, Columbian Independent Infantry, Liberty Riflemen, and Mountpleasant Riflemen, will parade for inspection in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 28th of May,* at 10 o'clock, precisely.

M. C. CLARKSON, *Col.*

April 26. tp

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the *York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company,* are hereby notified, that an ELECTION for President and Managers to conduct the affairs of the Company, will be held at the house of Sebastian Heffer, in Abbottstown, on the *4th Tuesday in May,* (24th inst.) between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES WEISER, *Sec'y.*

May 4. tc

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg,

May 7, 1831.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

3 PER CENT.

on the Capital Stock paid in—which will be paid to the Stockholders, on or after the 9th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

May 10. 3t

Wanted Immediately,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A JOURNEYMAN

SHOEMAKER.

THE highest wages and constant employment will be given.

DANIEL BALDWIN.

Gettysburg, May 10. 3t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the account of Peter and Daniel Mickley, Executors of the Estate of Martin Mickley, deceased, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 31st day of May inst.*

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

May 10. 3t

NO FICTION!

DANNER & ZIEGLER,

HAVE just returned from the Cities with the most

☞SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

that has ever been brought to this place, comprising every article of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, China, Glass and Queensware, Leghorn Flats, and with extra crown Bolivars, Dunstable, Straw and Gimp Bonnets, & Navarinos,

Sugar, Coffee & Molasses,

LOWER than they can possibly be sold by any other house, *(i. e.)* making a fair profit on the same;

Straw & Palm-leaf Hats,

FOR GENTLEMEN.

☞They are determined to sell Goods LOWER than they have ever been offered by any House in this place, let others do as they please: therefore, they invite the Public to "LOOK" and then "LEAP" into the Store of DANNER & ZIEGLER, where they may rest assured of having good ground to leap upon, and of saving "three-pence"—which is no trifle.

Gettysburg, April 26. tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the thirty-first day of May next,* to wit:

The account of William Heller and John Tauser, Administrators of the estate of John Bush, deceased.

The account of Charles F. Keener, Esq. Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Jane Thompson, deceased.

The account of Joseph Clunk, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of John Norbeck, deceased.

The final account of Andrew Sheely, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Ebert, deceased.

The supplemental account of Jacob Diehl, Administrator of the estate of George Parr, deceased.

The account of Jacob Cover, Administrator of the estate of David Newman, deceased.

The account of Andrew B. Miller, Administrator of the estate of Michael Miller, deceased.

The account of John Smith, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Adams, deceased.

The account of John Marshall, Administrator of the estate of Mary Conrad, deceased.

The account of Philip Heagy, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Bonner, deceased.

The account of Samuel B Wright and John Rex, Administrators of the estate of Frederick Eicholtz, deceased.

The account of Bernard Allaweldt and Tobias Kepner, Administrators of the estate of Bernard Allaweldt, dec'd.

The account of William Walker, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Walker, deceased.

The account of John Wierman and Wm. C. Wierman, Administrators of the estate of Isaac Pearson, deceased.

The account of George Brown, Administrator of the estate of Mary Overholtzer, deceased.

The final account of Harman Wierman, Administrator of the estate of Sally Wierman, deceased.

The account of Luther H. Skinner, Esq. one of the Administrators of the estate of John F. Meisheimer, dec'd.

The account of Noel Formwaldt, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Formwalt, deceased.

The account of Adam Wert, Administrator of the estate of David Wert, deceased.

The account of Nancy Winrott, acting Executrix of the estate of John Winrott, deceased.

The account of Nicholas B. Shriver, Administrator of the estate of John Bomgartner, deceased.

The account of Anthony Deardorff, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of John Graft, deceased.

ALSO.

The Guardianship account of David Wills, Esq. Guardian of Margaret F. Stewart.

The Guardianship account of Jacob Diehl, Guardian of Eve Ebert, and others.

The Guardianship account of Joseph Sheffer and Esaias Jacobs, Administrators of Jacob Hollinger, who was Guardian of Polly Hollinger and Jacob Hollinger, minor children of John Hollinger, deceased.

The Guardianship account of Geo. Trostle, Guardian of Elizabeth and Nicholas Mark.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 30, 1831. 4t

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

BOOT & SHOE-MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the Shop, in West York-street, lately occupied by Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, and that he is prepared to manufacture

Boots & Shoes

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

in a neat, workmanlike manner; and that he will constantly keep on hand, a supply of READY MADE WORK, which he will warrant to be as good & cheap as can be had in any other Shop in the place.

☞As he is a complete hand for making *LADIES' SHOES,* and just from the City of Baltimore, he will ensure such work done in the most fashionable and durable manner.

DAVID SOMERS.

Gettysburg, April 5. 2m

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS TAKEN

THAT OLD

Tavern Stand,

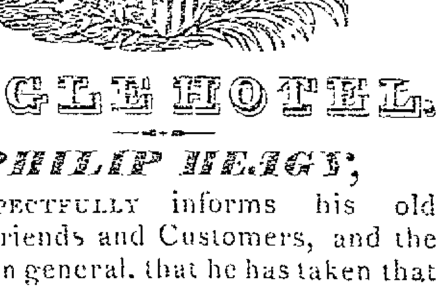
formerly occupied by Geo. Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, 5 miles from Gettysburg, and 24 from York.

Having provided himself with every accommodation for Travellers, Waggoners, and Drovers, he invites those who travel that way, to give him a call, and judge whether his entertainment and charges do not justify the invitation.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

April 26. tf

N. B. Persons indebted to me, are requested to call on M. M'CLEAN, Esq. in whose hands I have placed my books, and make *immediate* settlement. R. T.



EAGLE HOTEL.

PHILIP HEAGY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he has taken that

WELL KNOWN TAVERN STAND,

THE EAGLE HOTEL,

situate on the corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, formerly occupied by B. GILBERT, Esq. The house is large and convenient. His Bar is well stocked with the best of Liquors; and his Table will always be furnished with the best the Market can afford. The Stabling is good and roomy, and attended by an attentive Hostler. ☞Travellers and others are assured, that he will use every exertion in his power to render both Man and Horse comfortable.

Gettysburg, April 12. tf

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have taken the well-known Establishment on Middle-creek, owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz, where they will, with promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls,

OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO

Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets, and Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 10th of May, at the following places, viz:

Henry Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township; C. Barnitz's Store, in Millers-Town; Mr. Gardner's, at Mack's Mill; Mr. Lambert's, at Delaplane's Tavern, near Taneytown; Eline's Store, near Noll's Mill; Captain Slass's; Crapster's Tavern, in Taneytown; Michael Reever's, at Null's Mill; George Will's, at Sell's Mill; Corell's Tavern, at the Monocacy Bridge; Baugner's Store, in Emmitsburg; Black's Mill, on Rock-creek; Harbaugh's Tavern, near Gettysburg; Ash's Tavern, and Danner's & Ziegler's Store, in Gettysburg; where they will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.

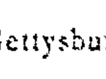
☞Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighbourhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR,
LEVI GRIBBLE.

April 19. 6t

FOR SALE.

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,



A House & Lot,

In North Baltimore-street, occupied at present by Mrs. Dill. For terms, &c. apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN GILBERT.

Gettysburg, April 12. tf

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house of the late John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased, situate on the south-west corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEEN'S & GLASSWARE,

Looking-Glasses, &

LIQUORS.

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.—"*Look before you leap!*"

The Public's humble servant,

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 19. tf

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

VALENTINE STEAR,

deceased, to wit: John Stear, Michael Stear, Polly, intermarried with Henry Stonebraker, Jacob, (now deceased, leaving minors, Elias, Jesse and Jonas Stear,) Susanna, intermarried with John Yagerline, Molly, intermarried with Henry Bushman, and Catharine Stear: to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *thirty-first day of May inst.* to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

May 3. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Magdalena, (widow) and children, John Hamilton, Jane, intermarried with James Black, Margaret, intermarried with David Hamilton, Esq William Hamilton, Joseph Hamilton, Enoch Hamilton, Jas. Hamilton, George Hamilton, David Hamilton, and Jesse Hamilton, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Tuesday the 31st day of May next,* to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court.

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

April 26. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the first day of March, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule.

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

DAVID RIFE.

deceased, to wit:—Catharine, John, Polly, Marks, Andrew, Susanna, and David Rife, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Tuesday the thirty-first day of May inst.* to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

May [illegible]. tc

SHOEMAKERS,

CALL AT

CLARKSON'S,

And see a very handsome and large assortment of the Newest Fashioned

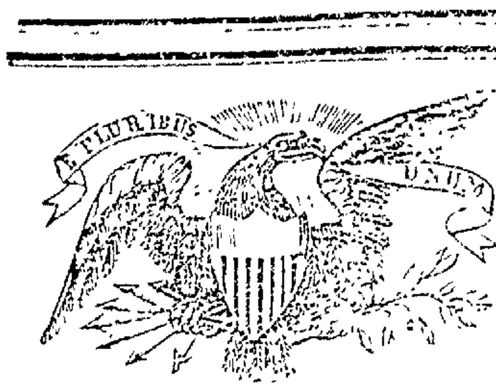
LASTS.

JUST RECEIVED.

Nov. [illegible]. tf

All kinds of Letter-Press PRINTING,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the Adams Sentinel."



ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, May 31.

Theological Seminary.—The corner-stone of the edifice about to be erected in this borough, for the Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church, was laid on Thursday last. Discourses were delivered—in German, by the Rev. Messrs. Ulhorn and Reck; and in English, by the Rev. Messrs. Shaeffer and Krauth.

☞WM. HILDEBRAND has been appointed Post-Master at East Berlin, in this county, in room of Christian Picking, Esq. who has removed from that town.

☞The "Lady's Book" and "Casket" for May, have been received. Both these periodicals preserve their well-earned reputation

REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

Intelligence has been received from Rio Janeiro, of a revolution in that city, to such an extent, and of such consequence, as to overthrow the Imperial Government. Don Pedro, the Emperor, was compelled to fly, and had taken refuge on board an English ship of the line. All his troops went over to the people. He has abdicated in favor of his son, who is stated to be about 5 years of age. The following is his letter of abdication:—

"Exercising the right which the Constitution gives me, I declare that I have voluntarily abdicated [the throne] in favor of my dear and beloved son, DON PEDRO D'ALCANTARA.

Bona Vista, April 7, 1831, and of Independence and the Empire the 10th."

Signed, PEDRO.

As he is the *legitimate* King of Portugal, probably he may wend his way to that country (the government of which has been *usurped* by his brother Don Miguel) to advance his claims there. Brazil had not yet become quiet at the last accounts.

REVOLUTION IN COLOMBIA.

By accounts from Carthagena, we learn, that another Revolution has taken place in Colombia! Bogota has been taken possession of by Gen. Obando. The Vice-President Marquesina, is re-installed, *pro tem.* The Bocca Chica was taken possession of by the troops, under the command of Gen. Luque, on the 24th ult. and Carthagena on the 26th. It was reported, that Gen. Montilla had sailed for New-York.

The statue of Napoleon Bonaparte, which was removed from the column in the place Vendome, in Paris, in 1814, is about to be replaced, by order of the government. It is of bronze, weighs 5,112 lbs. and is 11 French feet in height. It represents Napoleon in his Imperial robes, and holding the Globe in his left hand. The scaffolding for replacing it is already begun.

Revolutionary movements were attempted in Paris, on the 15th and 18th of April, by a few disorderly persons; but they were speedily suppressed by the National Guards.

Cotton.—The whole amount of Cotton exported from New-Orleans in the 6 months ending April 1, was 223,807 bales—of which 76,293 bales were transported to the northern ports of the U. States, for home consumption, to be manufactured, and in a new shape to give employment to shipping.

Appointments by the President.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, of the State of Louisiana, Secretary of State, in the place of Martin Van Buren, resigned.

LEVI WOODBURY, of the State of New Hampshire, Secretary of the Navy, in the place of John Branch, resigned.

The Globe of Wednesday, says: "The office of Secretary of the Treasury, which has become vacant by the resignation of Samuel D. Ingham, has been offered to LOUIS MCLANE, of the State of Delaware, at present Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States to Great Britain.—Messrs. LIVINGSTON and WOODBURY have entered upon the duties of their respective Departments. Mr. INGHAM, we understand, will remain in the Treasury Department until some unfinished business, upon which he is engaged, is completed. HUGH LAWSON WHITE, of Tennessee, who, on the 9th ult. was offered the appointment of Secretary of War, in the place of JOHN H. EATON, resigned, has declined accepting it. We understand that the vacancy in that Department will be forthwith supplied, and that in the meantime its duties will be performed by Mr. Eaton."

HARRISBURG, May 27.

The Canals are in fine navigable order.—The break which occurred last [illegible] Susquehanna division, and [illegible] the navigation of that [illegible] has been repaired. [illegible] and the [illegible] this place [illegible] hundred tons per [illegible]

VAN SLYCK, [illegible] the fraud on the Messrs. *Boggs*, [illegible] more, in receiving an advance [illegible] on an ark laden with flour, [illegible] the property of Messrs Waters and Foster, of this place, was arrested at Cincinnati, by Mr. Stahl, one of our police officers. He was about taking the Steam-boat for St. Louis. Upwards of $1000 was found on him, and a considerable sum more was said to be in his trunk. Measures were taken to secure the trunk, and the prisoner was lodged in the jail of that city. He will be taken to Baltimore for trial.—*Harrisburg Rep.*

More Brilliant Successes of the Poles!

By an arrival from Europe, London papers to the 24th April have been received.

From the great mass of confused accounts from Poland, we collect the following:—

On the 3d, 4th and 5th of April, the Polish General, Skrynecki, followed up his good fortune, and made hourly havoc amongst the Russian forces. On the 7th, a great battle took place, in which 12,000 Russians were killed, wounded, or taken by the Poles, with 36 or 40 pieces of cannon. Another account says, the Russians lost 25,000 men and 60 guns. The writer adds: Poland has triumphed! The army of the Autocrat may now be considered as completely destroyed! Every one here is mad with joy. God protect the cause of the people!

An official despatch of the Polish General, dated April 10th, says: "I have great satisfaction in announcing to the government that the Polish army obtained a considerable victory yesterday. We have taken several cannon, and 3 or 4,000 prisoners, among whom are nearly 300 officers, of different ranks."—Gen. Promdzynski, commanding a separate corps, covered himself with glory. The advanced hour of the evening does not permit me to give a more detailed report.

(Signed) SKRZYNECKI."

It is stated that the number of prisoners taken, by far exceeds the amount in the bulletin, and the demoralization in the Russian army was very great. The national army, which was in want of cannon at the beginning of the campaign, has at present a sufficient quantity, with a reserve of 40 pieces. The Russian artillery have lost their talisman: those famous pieces of cannon which were in the campaigns of France and Turkey, have been captured by the Poles. The Russians used to call them their Grandmothers. Three hundred and twenty-five bells have been delivered to the foundery, by the inhabitants of Warsaw, and made into 100 pieces of cannon. A French paper says, they will now chaunt the requiem of the Russians. Can a people be enslaved when the women sell their wedding rings to defray the expense of the revolution, and when the Churches deliver up their bells to the government for the construction of cannon!

Russian prisoners, guns, standards, &c. were daily pouring into Warsaw.

The Poles were regularly advancing against their enemies: who have, it is stated, retreated across the Bug, on the side of Volhynia. Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine, are in arms for Poland. Marshal Diebitsch was nearly taken prisoner, in the battle of the 7th.

INSURRECTIONS IN LITHUANIA.

Private letters from Constantinople, received a short time since, spoke of new armaments of the Porte. It was supposed that Turkey meditated the resumption of hostilities against Russia. Such a project, however, whether actually contemplated or not, has been in a great measure neutralized by new insurrections, which have simultaneously broken out in Albania and Servia, fomented, as it is said, by foreign influence and supported by the Pacha of Scutari.

A diversion on the side of Turkey would have been a powerful assistance to Poland; but this aid is no longer necessary. The devoted courage and heroism of that nation have at length succeeded in rousing the ancient blood of the former Polish provinces.—Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and Ukraine have in the face of Europe, and almost under the swords of the Russian army, made common cause with Poland. The act of adhesion to the revolution has been sent to Warsaw. The centre of the movement is at Wilna, where a Provisional Government has been formed, which will propagate insurrection by means of proclamations and manifestoes.

All the letters from the North agree in stating, that this insurrection is of much more importance than the Prussian journals appear disposed to attach to it. If we may believe their correspondents, all the Provinces of ancient Poland will be engaged in a serious contest, the issue of which may produce the greatest results to Europe.

Thus, then, Poland has much more to hope for than it ventured to expect, more than a diplomatic optimist would have been able to foresee.

The result may be the re-establishment of the ancient limits, such as they subsisted previously to the treaty of Tilsit.

In this case Poland will have acquired, by means of its admirable resistance, what civilized Europe should long since have wrested from the decisions of a Congress.

In the mean time, every day brings us new bulletins of victories gained by the Generalissimo Skrzynecki. The insurrection of their ancient brethren in arms inspires the Poles with new strength; and we should not be surprised if the Russians were, in the course of a short period, to be obliged to abandon the field of battle, and precipitate their retreat towards Brzesc Litewski. Already they have had upwards of 60,000 men put *hors de combat*, and more than fifteen General Officers killed, without reckoning those who are wounded and prisoners. They would, in truth, be remarkably fortunate in being enabled to regain their frontiers by forcing their way through the masses of Lithuanians, who had reconquered their independence, and escape complete destruction even in that country which they were endeavoring to subject.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The Reform Bill has been lost in the British Parliament by a majority of EIGHT against the Ministers [illegible] of [illegible] the King refused to accept of [illegible] the Parliament. [illegible] King [illegible] the King from the Parliament. [illegible] there has never occurred in the English Parliament such stormy and tumultuous proceedings, as arose upon this determined act of the King. Personal insults, clamor, confusion and dismay, filled both Houses, and the common courtesies of life were all violated.

The following is the Speech of the King of England, proroguing the Parliament:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have come to meet you for the purpose of proroguing this parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

"I have been induced to resort to this measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people, in the way in which it can be most constitutionally and authentically expressed, on the expediency of making such changes in the representation as circumstances may appear to require, and which, founded on the acknowledged principles of the constitution, may tend at once to uphold the just rights and prerogatives of the crown, and to give security to the liberties of the people.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the provisions you have made for the maintenance of the honor and dignity of the crown, and I offer you my special acknowledgments for the arrangements you have made for the state and comfort of my Royal Consort. I have also to thank you for the supplies which you have furnished for the public service. I have observed with satisfaction your endeavors to introduce a strict economy into every branch of that service; and I trust that the early attention of a new Parliament which I shall forthwith direct to be called, will be applied to the prosecution of that important object.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am happy to inform you that the friendly intercourse which subsists between myself and foreign Powers affords the best hopes of the continuance of peace, to the preservation of which my most anxious endeavors will be constantly directed.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In resolving to recur to the sense of my people in the present circumstances of the country, I have been influenced only by a paternal anxiety for the contentment and happiness of my subjects, to promote which, I rely with confidence on your continued and zealous assistance."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 10th day of May next, to be then here holden: and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 10th day of May next."

As soon as the speech was delivered, his Majesty descended from the throne, and immediately after quitted the House: and their Lordships separated without any further observation.

In France all is tranquil: the fears entertained that the peace of Paris was, or would be disturbed, are groundless. On the 19th April, in the Chamber of Peers, a law authorising a credit of a million and a half of francs for the secret expenses of the Police, was passed without a debate, 96 to 11. The next subject which occupied the attention of the Chamber was a law for the exclusion of the ex-King Charles and his family, which after a short but warm debate was carried by a majority of 64. On the 20th Louis Philip proceeded to the Chambers, and prorogued that body till the 15th June.

Saving from England, Poland and France, we find little intelligence that is worthy of much regard. The latest accounts from Antwerp bodes mischief—the inhabitants were erecting batteries opposite the citadel, and some Dutch ships have been fired at, but without orders, as it is said.

Skrzynecki——The Messenger des Chambres, Paris paper, instructs us that the proper way of pronouncing the jaw-breaking name of the Polish hero, is as if it were spelled—Skrejinetski.

From Pole to Pole.—While General Skrzynecki is harassing the Russians on the side of Warsaw, General Dwernicky leaves them no rest at Lublin; at this rate, the Russians stand fair to be beaten from *Pole to Pole.*

CALUMNY REFUTED.

From the United States' Gazette.

The undersigned have read in "*the Globe*," an article re-published from "*the New Hampshire Patriot*," which contains the following assertion:

"From all that we have seen, it is apparent that the Bank, (meaning the Bank of the United States) attempts to sustain itself by a system of corrupt bribery; that this system procured the passage of the Pennsylvania resolution in favor of the Bank."

This declaration is not only made without qualification, but is accompanied by remarks which render it particularly offensive.

The undersigned are conscious, that it must be an extraordinary case, which should induce them to notice, in any manner, newspaper comments upon the proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. But they cannot fail to observe, that in this free country, a charge like the above, published in a leading democratic paper, and re-published in the paper which is understood by the people to be the official organ of the national administration, relating to a public question, upon which the legislature attacked have differed in sentiment from the head of that administration, possesses a consequence, which, under other circumstances, could hardly be attributed to it.

The members of the legislature that passed the resolution in question have returned to their homes; and the undersigned, a portion of those members residing in and near Philadelphia having an opportunity of conveniently interchanging views, deem it an act of justice to their constituents, and to the people of Pennsylvania, to pronounce the charge, *no matter by whom made, by whom repeated, or by whom countenanced,* to be an unfounded and atrocious libel.

Saml. B. Davis,	*Anthony Laussat,*
C. J. Ingersoll,	*Charles H. Kirk,*
T. M Pettit,	*Charles Brown,*
Joseph Taylor,	*Henry Simpson,*
J. R. Burden,	*Wm. Wagner,*
Richard Pretz,	*Thomas J. Heston,*
James Goodman,	*David S Hassinger,*
John Felton,	*John Carter.*

Philadelphia, May 13, 1831.

HARRISBURG, May 28.

The Anti-masonic Convention assembled at this place on Wednesday last. About thirty counties were represented by about sixty-five delegates. Gen. W. Piper of Bedford, and now a member of the State Senate, was appointed President, and Gen. John Burrows of Lycoming, and Samuel Baldwin of Chester county, Vice Presidents; Wm W. Irwin of Allegheny, and Samuel P. Charles of Lancaster, appointed as Secretaries. The Convention adjourned on Thursday after appointing 28 delegates to the Anti-masonic Convention to be holden in Baltimore in September next, and adopting sundry resolutions and an address to the people of the State. This address is to be published with the names of all the delegates attached—it recognizes JOSEPH RITNER as the Anti-masonic candidate for Governor. A resolution was offered by Mr. McConnell, the Editor of the Huntingdon Courier, in effect instructing the National Convention to give no support to Mr. Clay. The resolution was evidently a fire-brand, and did not pass until it was modified, by striking out that statesman's name. *Intelligencer.*

[Jacob Alter and Jacob Cassle, were appointed Delegates from this District.]

AMERICAN CLAIMS.

The following article in the Richmond Enquirer, on the subject of the American claims on France, is, it is presumed, founded on a letter from Mr. Rives, our Minister at Paris.

Wash. Telegraph.

"It is said that the French Commissioners assert the *conformity of the Berlin and Milan decrees with the laws of nations!* and report favorably on other cases, amounting only to two or three millions.

We should deeply regret such a result on every account. It would be an act of gross injustice to our plundered merchants—and from whose hand does the blow come? Not from the Bourbons, but from the regenerated Government of France. In all their negotiations with Mr. Gallatin in Paris, the Bourbons never denied that the claims were fairly due. They never justified the decrees of Bonaparte. As we recollect, they never disavowed any responsibility for his acts.

But they principally relied on their poverty, &c. &c. And now, when a more liberal government is established among them; when it ought to be supported on the principles of justice and good faith, we are to be put off with a frivolous pretence that some of the grossest outrages which were ever perpetrated against a neutral nation, are consistent with the laws of nations.—The character of France—the free and just principle on which alone her government can be supported—the deep sympathy which we have felt in her recent struggles—the attachment of our countrymen, and the justice of their claims, should have inspired her commissioners with a juster spirit. We hope it is not yet too late to repair their errors; and that her government will lose no time in reviewing their decision, and in doing justice to our citizens."

Spots in the Sun.—There are now two large spots close together on the Sun's disc, a little west of its centre.—If the observations be correct which the writer has made on these phenomena, of so frequent occurrence for several years, we may expect during the ensuing season, considerable alternations of great heat and cold weather.

Balt. American.

The Rev. LEVI S. IVES, of St. Luke's Church, New York, has been elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina, to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Bishop RAVENSCROFT.

CARLISLE, May 26.

Dreadful Calamity.—On Thursday last, a dreadful whirlwind passed over the S. Western part of our county, which done considerable damage to fences, &c. and on its way, it took the stone barn of Mr. James Greason in Westpennsborough township, and destroyed it entirely, scarcely leaving one stone upon another. There were four persons in the barn who were considerably hurt, and were buried in the ruins about 1½ hours before they were taken out. There were also 7 horses in the stable, 5 of which were killed instantly. One of the boys was carried about 15 yards from the barn. A considerable quantity of straw was carried from 2 to 4 miles by the wind.

Mortimer Cunningham, Post Master at Abington, Md has been convicted of a misdemeanor in detaining and opening letters, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, to pay a fine of $50 and the costs of prosecution.

The Rev. Mr. Phillips, an aged Minister, some days ago, was on his way to a neighboring Episcopal Church in Virginia, with his wife, in a gig, and expired, without a struggle. Indeed the first intimation which his helpmate received of the sad event, was given to her by a passing stranger.—*Ral. Reg.*

From Martinique we learn that *one hundred and fifty* of the negroes who were engaged in the late revolt in that Island had been executed.

MR. BRANCH, the late Secretary of the Navy, was lately addressed by a number of the citizens of the Congressional District in which he was born and resides, with a request that he would consent to be a candidate to represent the District in Congress. He has not been able to resist an invitation so pressing from his old constituents, but has consented to be a candidate, and will no doubt be elected.—*Nat. Int.*

A Golden Speculation.—About eighteen or twenty months ago, Mr. William R. Heywood, and Francis L. Royall, purchased a tract of land in Pittsylvania, Va from a man in moderate circumstances, for which they gave a small amount, compared with its present value. In the tract was embraced a gold mine, which on exploring has been found very rich. A letter writer in the Petersburg Intelligencer, says that the celebrated Chevalier, agent for the London Mining Company, has been to see it, and after several days examination, pronounced it as his opinion, to be one of the richest mines in the world, and in behalf of the company for which he is agent, has offered the proprietors $150,000 for the interest of one half, or $275,000 for the whole of it. It is thought that the proposition will be accepted on the part of the owners, and a trade will be concluded. *Balt. Gaz.*

It is supposed that 20,000 persons are employed in mining in the Southern States, and the produce of the mines equal to five millions annually.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	5 06	Rye,	70
Wheat,	1 15	Whiskey,	31
Corn,	68	Apple Brandy,	37
Oats,	35	Plaister,	3 75

MARRIED,

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. William Butler, Mr. *Benjamin Wells*, of York county, to Miss *Sarah E. Stewart*, daughter of Mr. D. Stewart, of Menallen township, Adams county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *William Morrison*, of Hampton, to Miss *Sidney M'Grew*, daughter of Mr. J. M'Grew, deceased, of Huntington township.

At Mount St. Mary's, Frederick county, *Henry G. Waters*, Esq. to Mrs. *Jane Foreman*, all of that county.

DIED,

On Wednesday the 18th inst. Mrs. *Catharine Spitler*, wife of Mr. Adam Spitler, of Mountpleasant township.

On the 10th inst. in Petersburg, (Littlestown.) *William Franklin*, son of Mr. David Kohlstock, in the 5th year of his age.

On the 13th inst. Mr. *Charles Beitman*, of this county, in the 21st year of his age.

On the 16th inst. *Susannah*, daughter of Mr. John Sheely, of this county, in the 2d year of her age.

At the Exchange Hotel, in Pittsburg, on the 20th inst. *John M'Donald*, Esq. President of the Bank of Pittsburg, in the 49th year of his age.

At Charleston, S. C. on the 10th inst. *Jeremiah Evarts*, Esq. late Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Mr. E. left Boston for the Island of Cuba, for the benefit of his health, from thence he came via Savannah to Charleston. Mr. Evarts was the author of the Letters of WILLIAM PENN, on the Indian question, which obtained so great currency and celebrity.

In the city of New-York, on the 13th inst. *Susan Tripp*, of Dutchess county, in the 8th year of her age. She was very large of her age, and weighed several months since *two hundred and twenty-seven pounds!* and was supposed to have grown still heavier afterwards.

NOTICE.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE

Temperance Society

Of Gettysburg and its vicinity, will be held at the Court-house, on *Saturday the 11th of June next*. The Citizens are respectfully invited to attend.

S. R. RUSSELL, *Sec'y.*

May 31. 2t

M. C. CLARKSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

comprising almost every article in his line, from a *Mouse-trap* to an *Anvil.*

HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF

CEDAR WARE,

BASKETS,

Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &

LIGHTNING RODS,

With Brass Points.

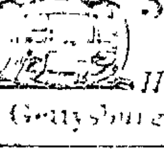
Gettysburg, May 31. tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

DANIEL COMFORT,

A very Choice Assortment of



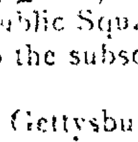
Domestic & Foreign DRY GOODS.

—ALSO—

50 BARRELS of FRESH SHAD, *HERRING & MACKAREL.*

Gettysburg, May 31. 3t

FOR RENT,



A comfortable 2 story Dwelling-House,

LATE the residence of the subscriber, in the north-west corner of the Public Square. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber.

EPHRAIM MARTIN.

Gettysburg, May 10. tf

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The packet ship Charles Carroll from Havre, arrived at New-York on Saturday week, and brought Paris dates to the 19th of April inclusive.

The bulletin given below of Gen. Czrynecki, of the operations of 1st April, is the only important additional particular. The rumor of Diebitsch's capture was circulated in Paris on the 15th and 16th ult. but, according to the Gazette de France of the 16th, had no other foundation than supposition—the courier from Warsaw having brought nothing later than the 2d April.

Head Quarters, April 1.—At Demly Wilki, Gen. Lubienski at the head of the advanced guard is pursuing, since the morning, the corps of Gen. Geismar and that of Gen. Rosen, of which the first was beaten at Wanwer, and the second at Demly Wilki. Lubienski's cavalry, rushed upon the Russian infantry, in spite of the difficulties of the woods on the right and left: at every charge dissipating battalions.

It is yet difficult to estimate the loss of the enemy, which the obscurity of the forest renders it impossible to make out. 3000 men already have laid down their arms. We are ignorant of the number of killed and wounded. The prisoners will be more numerous; for our soldiers, and the peasants, are bringing them in constantly. The 4th Cuirassiers took from the enemy three standards, which I send to the national government. Thirty odd caissons, many wagons, travelling medicine equipages, several thousand muskets, and other valuable articles have fallen into our hands. Our attack was so impetuous, that the enemy only had time to save part of his magazine, being obliged to abandon the rest to us. The most valuable conquest known is that of the hospital of Minsk, where we found 1200 wounded Poles, who will be removed to Warsaw. I will send hereafter a more detailed report. Gen. Lubienski has pushed on beyond Katupzin, and is now at Zamaidi.

The Commander-in-Chief,
ZRINECKI.

The Berlin news of April 5, states that fifteen thousand Prussians are about to enter Luxembourg, all is prepared for war, and our activity will not be damped by the pacific assurances of the French Ministers. Prussia has more need than France to assume an imposing attitude.

Official intelligence of the insurrections in Volhynia and Lithuania has been received.

Berlin, April 5—The Grand Duke Michael has marched, with 4000 of the Guards, for Lithuania. The Castilian Count Plater is said to be at the head of the Central Government, said to have been established by the revolutionists.

REPORTED DESERTION OF A REGIMENT OF RUSSIANS.—Letters received in London on the 15th from Dantzic, state that information had been received there by a commercial house, direct from Warsaw, that the 95th Regiment of Russian troops, with some other soldiers, had deserted and joined the Poles. The correspondent of the commercial house at Dantzic, in Warsaw, states, that he saw the Russian troops arrive. They had marched from Grotia, and when challenged, grounded their arms, and were in the course of exercise, when the letter was dispatched, to join the Polish army. The number of Russian troops who had thus deserted amounted, it is stated, to 4000.

The success of the Poles in the battle of the 31st, was not exaggerated.—The Warsaw State Gazette mentioned that the number of prisoners brought into Warsaw up to mid-day on the 2d inst. amounted to 7,000, and more were on their way.

WARSAW, April 1.—The success of yesterday is wholly owing to the bold and skilful manœuvres of the General-in-Chief, which were executed with such rapidity and secrecy, that even the inhabitants of the capital, though all passed under their walls, heard at the same time of the beginning of the action and its success. The bridge of Praga had been covered with straw that the rumbling of the heavy cannon passing over it might not be heard.

The day before yesterday the dead bodies near and in Bialolenka were buried; 500 men provided with spades were sent for that purpose.

POLISH FRONTIERS, April 5.—According to the latest accounts, the several Russian corps had collected in great force between Kaluzyn and Siedlece, and a decisive battle might be shortly expected.

The Warsaw journals contain many regulations and proclamations of the Governor-General. He reminds the inhabitants that the city is still in a state of siege, and that now more than ever all depends upon the punctual performance of their duties by the National and Civic Guards.

Every one must be ready to take the field at the signal, and the smallest disobedience will be severely punished.—The Governor having convinced himself that in spite of all preceding prohibitions, several persons still keep arms concealed, orders them to be delivered by to-morrow, otherwise such persons shall be shot, in conformity with an article which he has himself added to the military code. He also requires a large quantity of straw for the army in Warsaw and in the field.

The Vice Governor orders all Polish officers and soldiers belonging to the camp in the field, who cannot justify their remaining in Warsaw, by a written permission of the Governor-General, immediately to join their regiments on pain of being treated as marauders.—*Prussian State Gazette, 8th and 9th April.*

It is said that the British Envoy sent to the Court of St. Petersburg to protest against the annihilation of Poland as announced in the Russian Proclamations, will treat in the name of Austria and France at the same time he did for England. It is added that he is authorised to *threaten the Emperor of Russia with an immediate acknowledgment of the Polish Government by the three Courts,* if Russia does not offer Poland a rigorous execution of the Treaty of 1815.

The Hamburg Correspondent mentions a report of the combined mediation of England, France, Austria, and Prussia, in the Polish Russian affair.—According to this rumor the kingdom Poland is to be restored, the Saxon dynasty is to be placed on its throne, and Galicia and the Grand Duchy of Posen are to be united to Poland. As a compensation for Galicia, it is proposed to give Prussian Silesia to Austria, and for the latter, the Kingdom of Saxony to Prussia.

Negociations between the Poles and the Russians are yet spoken of. The following paragraph from Siberia, March 31st, is one of a number before us on the same subject:—

Now that the Polish Diet has several times shown itself disposed to negociations, to which Count Diebitsch was not authorised to accede, the mediation of friendly Powers, on being assured of the more favorable sentiments of the Emperor might be of the happiest effect in leading to an amicable arrangement. It is greatly to be wished, that the intervention of the powers may lead to a happy and speedy conclusion, as the Poles are ready to fight to the last, and rather to perish than survive the disgrace of seeing the name of their illustrious nation effaced from the list of European states. They receive pecuniary assistance from several quarters. Many Polish officers on foreign service have left to assist their distressed countrymen.

The following is an extract of a letter from a person living amongst the Poles. It is addressed to a Noble Lord, equally distinguished by his talents and benevolence. Surely our readers, especially those of the fair sex, will not peruse unmoved the detail of the suffering of wounded heroes—for those who fight against such disproportionate numbers well deserve the name; nor will they be less touched by the sacrifices made by the ladies of Warsaw to relieve them. No doubt large subscriptions will be immediately set on foot for that purpose:—

From Poland, March, 1831.—"Imagine, my Lord, the state of Warsaw: the houses of the persons of the first rank are filled by the wounded that are brought in after each day's battle; nay, even the streets are filled with them, and ladies of the highest rank, in the midst of the inclemency of the winter, have attended, and still attend them, dress their wounds, for surgical aid is wanting, and give them all that consoling assistance that female benevolence alone perhaps can suggest; and what is still more beautiful, the Russian wounded that fall in the neighborhood of Warsaw, receive the same humane attention, for with the Poles, as with the English, a fallen foe is no longer an enemy. The ladies of Warsaw have sold all their rings, plate, &c. have renounced all their accustomed luxuries of life, living principally upon Karsika (boiled grain, prepared with milk or butter,) and making every sacrifice worthy of Roman matrons, to relieve their suffering countrymen. But conceive, my lord, what must be their dread, surrounded by so powerful an enemy, should Warsaw fall into such barbarous hands. On each day of battle, the women of Warsaw, of all ranks, prostrate themselves, with their faces to the ground, within and without the church, to obtain the protection of Heaven. Let our country, my lord, be the hand of Providence to save those who so well deserve protection."

ITALY.

The Editors of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser have a letter, dated Venice, 3d April, which says, "Owing to the present political state of Europe, my journey has been quite an interesting one, particularly during the last fortnight, on my way from Rome to this place by way of Bologna, during which time, I have seen the winding up, for the present at least, of the Republic attempted by part of the Papal people. This was effected by the entry of an overpowering Austrian force. Ancona, the last strong hold of the Patriots, has been taken—and to-day a vessel arrived here, with a number of prisoners, taken in their attempt to escape thence—among them, it is said is Gen ZUCCHI, the Commander-in-Chief, who served under Napoleon, and who was more recently in the Austrian service. The Austrian force in Lombardy is not less than 100,000 men, and the whole army probably exceeds at this moment half a million of men."

A Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes as follows:—"The Budget has given great dissatisfaction. *Nine Millions* taken from the public treasury for the King's use, during the last five months of 1830, and a proportionate sum since, has called forth universal cries. They now say, "He should have imitated the U. States when she revolted against G. Britain, and not have interfered with other States. What have we gained? We have removed one dynasty and placed another on the throne equally expensive. Trade no longer fills our coffers. Public and private confidence is lost; the national honor cannot be maintained, for fear that internal commotions may remove the present family from the throne and establish a republic."

"In proof of this, they quote the public securities which were 8 months past, 5 per cent. 108; threes 86. They are now, the former 76, the latter 57, and were at 45 a week back. I was at the Exchange yesterday at about three o'clock when some person in the gallery threw down large parcels of printed papers, couched in the most violent language against the government, and calling on the people to overthrow it; and concluded with the words, "Vive Henri V."

The trial against the persons belonging to the artillery of the National Guard excites general interest. That they meditated an overthrow of the present order of things, and to shoot the King, is clearly proved; but I think the party will be acquitted, or only made subject to some trifling punishment. The government is weak, and afraid of acting. Lafayette's party increases in numbers, and the dismissal of Gens. Lamarque, Messrs. Odillon, Berrot, and others, from office, because they joined the National Society, has given to that association a consistency which it would otherwise not have arrived at."

It is well known that great attention has been paid for some years past, to the improvement of the French navy. Late accounts show that the government are making experiments with steam ship building on a large scale.—They have built and are building no fewer than 30 steam frigates; a squadron which, in action, ought to display decided advantages over one composed of common ships. If an occasion should be offered for an experiment of this new form of naval war on a large scale, curiosity would be greatly excited to watch the result; for experiment, in such cases, often disappoints the expectations of the best judges; and steam has already produced great revolutions both on sea and land.

Some of the frigates building in France are 161 feet in length; and are to be armed with Paixhan's guns of 12 inches bore, carrying a hollow shot.—Some of them have four wheels, and four engines of 60 horse power each.

IRELAND.

The state of Ireland, particularly in the western and southwestern districts, is deplorable. The peasantry, driven to desperation by famine, and the neglect and harassing oppression of the landlords, have resorted to acts of the utmost ferocity. Agricultural property, while it is yet in the earth, is devastated and turned to waste; barns are burned, cattle houghed, and houses demolished. Every species of midnight violence is carried into fearful execution, not from motives of religious animosity or political rancour, but because the people want food; because thousands of human beings, driven out from their wretched homes, and pursued by the famine-cry of their miserable offspring, cannot go into the ditches and die like dogs.

The Murderer, Markley.

Sentence of death was passed upon Markley, by Chief Justice Buchanan, on Saturday week, in the following impressive manner:

After a rigid and laborious examination of many witnesses, and an attentive and patient hearing of counsel in your behalf, who, with a zeal and ability creditable to themselves and worthy of a better cause, left undone, in conducting your defence, nothing that ingenuity could suggest, you have been pronounced guilty, by a jury of your choice, of the horrid crime of murder of the first degree, attended by circumstances, disclosed in evidence, of the most shocking character—for which you are doomed to suffer the highest and most solemn punishment known to the laws of this State, whose sentence it has become my duty, as the organ of this Court, to pronounce: A duty, to the discharge of which I approach, with feelings correspondent to the appalling magnitude of the offence with which you stand charged, my deep, settled and painful conviction of your guilt, and the awful nature of the penalty you have

To die is the appointed lot of man; but death, in its mildest and least hideous form, is not devoid of terrors, even for such as are best prepared to die. It is a sad adieu 'twixt soul and body, until the coming of that day, when, at the sound of the last trump, the portals of the grave shall be thrown open, and the earth be made to yield up its dead.

And, when it is inflicted as a just and merited punishment for crime—when a murderer is called to yield up his life on the altar of retributive justice, however obdurate he may have become, however seared his conscience, and whatever outward appearance of hardihood and insensibility he may assume—it is difficult, if not impossible, for him to contemplate it without horror, and an awful and inward dread of entering upon a different and an unknown state of existence, in another and an unknown world, with the stain of blood upon his hands, and the weight of withering and consuming guilt pressing upon his soul.

Murder of any degree, and under any circumstances, is shocking to humanity; and he who is not lost to every proper feeling, must ever turn from the contemplation of it with abhorrence;—but that which has been perpetrated by you, bears the stamp of the highest grade of atrocity.

John Newey, who was your uncle, and in whose blood you have so cruelly and wickedly revelled, was, some years ago, unfortunately for him and his family, called, by the process of this court, to give evidence against you in a prosecution that consigned you to the penitentiary; for which, as now appears in evidence, you then made a vow of vengeance, and have but too faithfully kept that fatal vow. Discharged from the penitentiary, on the expiration of the term for which you were sentenced, with revenge still rankling in your heart, and bent upon the destruction not only of him, who had alone offended, (if, indeed, offence it could be called, to give evidence when required in a court of justice,) but of all his family—you sought the habitation of your devoted victims, and, at the still, dread hour of night, stole into the apartment in which they slept, unconscious of their approaching fate, and dreaming of nought but safety, under their own peaceful and quiet roof. Did you not shudder as you entered in to such a sanctuary? Did you not pause and tremble, ere you gave the first fatal stroke?

A wife confidently reposing in the arms of her husband, and bearing the unborn pledge of their mutual affection, (and such I learn was the advanced condition of Mrs. Newey,) with her two little children sleeping at her side, was a scene fit for angels to come down from heaven to look upon—a scene calculated, it would, seem, to excite the warmest sympathies of the human heart, to shake the settled purpose, and stay the uplifted hand of the most hardened and practised assassin. Yet it did not unsettle your bloody purpose, nor arrest your murderous hand. But in the emphatic language of the indictment, "being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil," for no other influence could have prompted to such an outrage, you broke through all restraint, and regardless of the laws, both of God and man, and reckless of every consequence, plunged into a scene of shocking and complicated crime, to which no parallel is remembered, and such, as it is believed the pages of judicial history furnish no record of. The husband and wife, their two little innocent children and unborn infant, her father who lodged in a room above, and a lad an inmate of the house, were all, all involved in one common ruin, all inhumanly murdered, and by you.—And after having first plundered it, with the calculating coolness and deliberation of a demon, you set fire to the house in which they had slept, in imaginary security, and which but for you might have continued the abode of innocence and peace; with a view, no doubt, to obliterate all traces of violence, by consuming their mangled and lifeless bodies in the devouring element, and thereby to destroy all evidence of their having come to their untimely end by means of any human agency.

But did you also hope to hide your guilt, from the all seeing and omnipresent God, to whom all things are known, and from whom no secrets are hid? Vain and presumptuous hope—the very means resorted to for safety and concealment, proved the ready and sure means of your detection.

The flame you lighted to consume their bodies, served also to attract and light the neighbors to the scene of desolation, before the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Newey were entirely consumed, the mortal wounds still visible upon which plainly indicated that a murderer had been there! though, horrible to relate, the bodies of all the rest were burnt to ashes.

The finger of suspicion directed by the unerring hand of Providence, pointed to you as the fell destroyer of those, for whose blood you will soon be required to make atonement with your own; and notwithstanding your supposed well laid scheme of concealment and imaginary security, you blindly carried about you the damning evidence of your guilt, unconscious of the dangers that beset you on all sides, and of the stroke that was about to fall upon and crush you. So it has always been, and so it ever will be—Sooner or later, the vengeance of heaven never fails to overtake the guilty. Such are the inscrutable workings of Providence, and such the blindness and folly of poor, vain and frail humanity.

Do me the justice to believe, that I have no wish to insult or unnecessarily wound your feelings! No, unhappy man, I sit here for no such unhallowed purpose, and should be unworthy of the seat I occupy, if I were capable of wantonly doing so. But painful as the duty is, and deeply as I regret having such a duty to perform, I must speak of things as they are, and earnestly hope you may be awakened to a just and full sense of the enormity of the guilt with which you are unfortunately overwhelmed, and of the necessity there is, for endeavoring to be prepared to meet the inevitable doom that awaits you.—And that you will not suffer yourself to be drawn into a fatal delusion, by an ill grounded hope of pardon, or of any interposition in your behalf by the Executive authority of the state, of which I feel it my duty to apprise you, that I sincerely believe, there is not the remotest probability. Permit me therefore to entreat you, to turn your attention, while yet you may, to that high and dread tribunal, upon which, all you have now to hope for, peace and happiness in another world, must alone depend—and earnestly and diligently to employ what yet remains to you of this transitory life, in humble supplication to the Throne of grace, for pardon and forgiveness of your sins; and may God of his infinite mercy incline and guide your heart to penitence and prayer, strengthen and support you in the hour of trial, and suffer you not at the last sad moment, for any pains of death, to fall from him.

Your sentence is, that you are to be taken to the jail of Frederick county from whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, at such time as shall be duly appointed, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead.

The Frederick Examiner makes the following remarks upon the trial:—

"The trial of Markley excited, as might be supposed, the strongest interest, in every part of the county—and drew together a greater concourse of people than any other occasion since the visit of Lafayette. The proof of his guilt is so clear and unequivocal, as to leave not the slightest doubt upon the minds of those who were present during the trial. During the whole of the terrible ordeal, he manifested an indifference to the terrors of the awful situation in which he was placed, which argues either the possession of remarkable fortitude and self-command, or a brutish insensibility. When the verdict, which pronounced him guilty of a crime whose only retribution is an ignominious death, was given in, no quivering of the lip, no blanching of the cheek, no external sign of any kind, gave token of the fearful struggle which *must* have taken place within. When the sentence of the law—awful and impressive as it was—was passed upon him, his was the only countenance that did not give some evidence of the contagious influence of the feelings, which almost unmanned the amiable and sensitive judge. His bearing throughout the trial was such as might have been expected from a man who could cherish, through five years of imprisonment and solitude, the horrid purposes of his revenge; and who could summon up nerve enough to enter, at the dead hour of night, the dwelling of his relative, and perpetrate the crime of which he has been convicted. Powerful as undoubtedly is the passion of revenge, such an exhibition of its abiding influence is not only rare, but, we believe, entirely unprecedented in the history of crime. It might have been supposed that five years of confinement, in a prison where religious exercises are bro't in aid of other means to produce repentance and reform, would have effected a change in the designs of the most abandoned: But in the case of Markley

"Like to the Pontick sea,
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on
To the Propontick and the Hellespont;—
E'en so his bloody thoughts, with violent pace,
Did ne'er look back, ne'er ebb to human love,
Till that a capable and wide revenge
Swallowed them up."

The Creek Indians in Alabama, near the borders of this State, are represented by a gentleman from their neighborhood, as being in a most pitiable state, little short of starvation. They had scarcely any corn last year, and have no better prospects of a crop for the present one. They derive a miserable and precarious subsistence from eating wild roots, the inner bark of trees, and stealing cattle and hogs from the white settlers on the frontier. Many of these people declare they had enlisted to emigrate, westwardly, and therefore made no provision for the future, relying on the promise of the Government to have them removed at the public expense, and subsistence at their new homes until they could make a new crop. Relief should be afforded to these people by Government, if, by a change of its policy, in determining not to send away any more emigrants until the whole tribe should consent to remove, their present distress has been produced or aggravated; this we have reason to believe is the fact. It is impossible for a small remnant to coerce the balance of the tribe, and if the faith of the Government has been in any way pledged to these people, or should they have been misled by its acts, common humanity, if not strict justice, would plead in their behalf.—*Georgia Record.*

Canal Tolls.—The returns for April, show a total amount received for tolls on the New York canals, *of one hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and five dollars,* over and above the expenses of collection, which may amount to two thousand dollars more. The canal opened on the 16th of April, and the tolls for two weeks, therefore, may be set down at $121,605.

ADAMS SENTINEL.
Gettysburg, May 31.

Theological Seminary.—The corner-stone of the edifice about to be erected in this borough, for the Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church, was laid on Thursday last. Discourses were delivered—in German, by the Rev. Messrs. Ulhorn and Reck; and in English, by the Rev. Messrs. Shaffer and Krauth.

☞ WM. HILDEBRAND has been appointed Post-Master at East Berlin, in this county, in room of Christian Picking, Esq. who has removed from that town.

☞ The "Lady's Book" and "Casket" for May, have been received. Both these periodicals preserve their well-earned reputation.

REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

Intelligence has been received from Rio Janeiro, of a revolution in that city, to such an extent, and of such consequence, as to overthrow the Imperial Government. Don Pedro, the Emperor, was compelled to fly, and had taken refuge on board an English ship of the line. All his troops went over to the people. He has abdicated in favor of his son, who is stated to be about 5 years of age. The following is his letter of abdication:—

"Exercising the right which the Constitution gives me, I declare that I have voluntarily abdicated [the throne] in favor of my dear and beloved son, DON PEDRO D'ALCANTARA.

Bona Vista, April 7, 1831, and of Independence and the Empire the 10th."

Signed, PEDRO.

As he is the *legitimate* King of Portugal, probably he may wend his way to that country (the government of which has been *usurped* by his brother Don Miguel) to advance his claims there. Brazil had not yet become quiet at the last accounts.

REVOLUTION IN COLOMBIA.

By accounts from Carthagena, we learn, that another Revolution has taken place in Colombia! Bogota has been taken possession of by Gen. Obando. The Vice-President Marquesina, is re-installed, *pro tem.* The Bocca Chica was taken possession of by the troops, under the command of Gen. Luque, on the 24th ult. and Carthagena on the 26th. It was reported, that Gen. Montilla had sailed for New-York.

The statue of Napoleon Bonaparte, which was removed from the column in the place Vendome, in Paris, in 1814, is about to be replaced, by order of the government. It is of bronze, weighs 5,112 lbs. and is 11 French feet in height. It represents Napoleon in his Imperial robes, and holding the Globe in his left hand. The scaffolding for replacing it is already begun.

Revolutionary movements were attempted in Paris, on the 15th and 18th of April, by a few disorderly persons; but they were speedily suppressed by the National Guards.

Cotton.—The whole amount of Cotton exported from New-Orleans in the 6 months ending April 1, was 223,807 bales—of which 76,293 bales were transported to the northern ports of the U. States, for home consumption, to be manufactured, and in a new shape to give employment to shipping.

Appointments by the President.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, of the State of Louisiana, Secretary of State, in the place of Martin Van Buren, resigned.

LEVI WOODBURY, of the State of New Hampshire, Secretary of the Navy, in the place of John Branch, resigned.

The Globe of Wednesday, says: "The office of Secretary of the Treasury, which has become vacant by the resignation of Samuel D. Ingham, has been offered to LOUIS MCLANE, of the State of Delaware, at present Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States to Great Britain.—Messrs. LIVINGSTON and WOODBURY have entered upon the duties of their respective Departments. Mr. INGHAM, we understand, will remain in the Treasury Department until some unfinished business, upon which he is engaged, is completed. HUGH LAWSON WHITE, of Tennessee, who, on the 9th ult. was offered the appointment of Secretary of War, in the place of JOHN H. EATON, resigned, has declined accepting it. We understand that the vacancy in that Department will be forthwith supplied, and that in the meantime its duties will be performed by Mr. Eaton."

HARRISBURG, May 27.

The Canals are in fine navigable order.—The break which occurred last week on the [illegible] the navigation of that division a few days, has been repaired. Trade continues brisk, and the receipts of toll, by the collector at this place, have averaged upwards of one hundred dollars per day, for the last six weeks.

VAN SLYCK, the person who committed the fraud on the Messrs. *Boggs*, of Baltimore, in receiving an advance of $1200 on an ark laden with flour, whiskey and iron, the property of Messrs Walters and Foster, of this place, was arrested at Cincinnati, by Mr. Stahl, one of our police officers. He was about taking the Steam-boat for St. Louis. Upwards of $1000 was found on him, and a considerable sum more was said to be in his trunk. Measures were taken to secure the trunk, and the prisoner was lodged in the jail of that city. He will be taken to Baltimore for trial.—*Harrisburg Rep.*

More Brilliant Successes of the Poles!

By an arrival from Europe, London papers to the 24th April have been received.

From the great mass of confused accounts from Poland, we collect the following:—

On the 3d, 4th and 5th of April, the Polish General, Skrynecki, followed up his good fortune, and made hourly havoc amongst the Russian forces. On the 7th, a great battle took place, in which 12,000 Russians were killed, wounded, or taken by the Poles, with 30 or 40 pieces of cannon. Another account says, the Russians lost 25,000 men and 60 guns. The writer adds: Poland has triumphed! The army of the Autocrat may now be considered as completely destroyed! Every one here is mad with joy. God protect the cause of the people!

An official despatch of the Polish General, dated April 10th, says: "I have great satisfaction in announcing to the government that the Polish army obtained a considerable victory yesterday. We have taken several cannon, and 3 or 4,000 prisoners, among whom are nearly 300 officers, of different ranks." Gen. Promdzynski, commanding a separate corps, covered himself with glory. The advanced hour of the evening does not permit me to give a more detailed report.

(Signed) SKRZYNECKI."

It is stated that the number of prisoners taken, by far exceeds the amount in the bulletin, and the demoralization in the Russian army was very great. The national army, which was in want of cannon at the beginning of the campaign, has at present a sufficient quantity, with a reserve of 40 pieces. The Russian artillery have lost their talisman; those famous pieces of cannon which were in the campaigns of France and Turkey, have been captured by the Poles. The Russians used to call them their Grandmothers. Three hundred and twenty-five bells have been delivered to the foundery, by the inhabitants of Warsaw, and made into 100 pieces of cannon. A French paper says, they will now chaunt the requiem of the Russians. Can a people be enslaved when the women sell their wedding rings to defray the expense of the revolution, and when the Churches deliver up their bells to the government for the construction of cannon?

Russian prisoners, guns, standards, &c. were daily pouring into Warsaw.

The Poles were regularly advancing against their enemies, who have, it is stated, retreated across the Bug, on the side of Volhynia. Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine, are in arms for Poland. Marshal Diebitsch was nearly taken prisoner, in the battle of the 7th.

INSURRECTIONS IN LITHUANIA.

Private letters from Constantinople, received a short time since, spoke of new armaments of the Porte. It was supposed that Turkey meditated the resumption of hostilities against Russia. Such a project, however, whether actually contemplated or not, has been in a great measure neutralized by new insurrections, which have simultaneously broken out in Albania and Servia, fomented, as it is said, by foreign influence and supported by the Pacha of Scutari.

A diversion on the side of Turkey would have been a powerful assistance to Poland; but this aid is no longer necessary. The devoted courage and heroism of that nation have at length succeeded in rousing the ancient blood of the former Polish provinces.—Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and Ukraine have in the face of Europe, and almost under the swords of the Russian army, made common cause with Poland. The act of adhesion to the revolution has been sent to Warsaw. The centre of the movement is at Wilna, where a Provisional Government has been formed, which will propagate insurrection by means of proclamations and manifestoes.

All the letters from the North agree in stating, that this insurrection is of much more importance than the Prussian journals appear disposed to attach to it. If we may believe their correspondents, all the Provinces of ancient Poland will be engaged in a serious contest, the issue of which may produce the greatest results to Europe.

Thus, then, Poland has much more to hope for than it ventured to expect, more than a diplomatic optimist would have been able to foresee.

The result may be the re-establishment of the ancient limits, such as they subsisted previously to the treaty of Tilsit.

In this case Poland will have acquired, by means of its admirable resistance, what civilized Europe should long since have wrested from the decisions of a Congress.

In the mean time, every day brings us new bulletins of victories gained by the Generalissimo Skrzynecki. The insurrection of their ancient brethren in arms inspires the Poles with new strength; and we should not be surprised if the Russians were, in the course of a short period, to be obliged to abandon the field of battle, and precipitate their retreat towards Brzesc Litewski. Already they have had upwards of 60,000 men put *hors de combat*, and more than fifteen General Officers killed, without reckoning those who are wounded and prisoners. They would, in truth, be remarkably fortunate in being enabled to regain their frontiers by forcing their way through the masses of Lithuanians, who had re-conquered their independence, and escape complete destruction even in that country which they were endeavoring to subject.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The Reform bill has been lost in the British Parliament by a majority of EIGHT against the Ministers; in consequence of which they immediately tendered their resignations, which the King refused to accept, but took a resolution worthy his situation and the [illegible] the Parliament. The former was done without delay, preparatory to the latter. Such was the haste of the King to perform this act, that, when told the state carriage could not be prepared in season, he exclaimed, "I care nothing about the carriage, give me a hackney coach then." The most enthusiastic shouts of the people followed the King from the Parliament. It is said that, since the time of Charles the 2d, there have never occurred in the English Parliament such stormy and tumultuous proceedings, as arose upon this determined act of the King. Personal insults, clamor, confusion and dismay, filled both Houses, and the common courtesies of life were all violated.

The following is the Speech of the King of England, proroguing the Parliament:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have come to meet you for the purpose of proroguing this parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

"I have been induced to resort to this measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people, in the way in which it can be most constitutionally and authentically expressed, on the expediency of making such changes in the representation as circumstances may appear to require, and which, founded on the acknowledged principles of the constitution, may tend at once to uphold the just rights and prerogatives of the crown, and to give security to the liberties of the people.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the provisions you have made for the maintenance of the honor and dignity of the crown, and I offer you my special acknowledgments for the arrangements you have made for the state and comfort of my Royal Consort. I have also to thank you for the supplies which you have furnished for the public service. I have observed with satisfaction your endeavors to introduce a strict economy into every branch of that service; and I trust that the early attention of a new Parliament which I shall forthwith direct to be called, will be applied to the prosecution of that important object.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am happy to inform you that the friendly intercourse which subsists between myself and foreign Powers affords the best hopes of the continuance of peace, to the preservation of which my most anxious endeavors will be constantly directed.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In resolving to recur to the sense of my people in the present circumstances of the country, I have been influenced only by a paternal anxiety for the contentment and happiness of my subjects, to promote which, I rely with confidence on your continued and zealous assistance."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 10th day of May next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 10th day of May next."

As soon as the speech was delivered, his Majesty descended from the throne, and immediately after quitted the House; and their Lordships separated without any further observation.

In France all is tranquil: the fears entertained that the peace of Paris was, or would be disturbed, are groundless. On the 19th April, in the Chamber of Peers, a law authorising a credit of a million and a half of francs for the secret expenses of the Police, was passed without a debate, 96 to 11. The next subject which occupied the attention of the Chamber was a law for the exclusion of the ex-King Charles and his family, which after a short but warm debate was carried by a majority of 64. On the 20th Louis Philip proceeded to the Chambers, and prorogued that body till the 15th June.

Saving from England, Poland and France, we find little intelligence that is worthy of much regard. The latest accounts from Antwerp bodes mischief—the inhabitants were erecting batteries opposite the citadel, and some Dutch ships have been fired at, but without orders, as it is said.

Skrzynecki——The Messenger des Chambres, Paris paper, instructs us that the proper way of pronouncing the jaw-breaking name of the Polish hero, is as if it were spelled—Skrejinetski.

From Pole to Pole.—While General Skrzynecki is harassing the Russians on the side of Warsaw, General Dwernicky leaves them no rest at Lublin; at this rate, the Russians stand fair to be beaten from *Pole to Pole.*

CALUMNY REFUTED.

From the United States' Gazette.

The undersigned have read in "*the Globe*," an article re-published from "*the New Hampshire Patriot*," which contains the following assertion:

"From all that we have seen, it is apparent that the Bank, (meaning the Bank of the United States) attempts to sustain itself by a system of corrupt bribery; that this system procured the passage of the Pennsylvania resolution in favor of the Bank."

This declaration is not only made without qualification, but is accompanied by remarks which render it particularly offensive.

The undersigned are conscious, that it must be an extraordinary case, which should induce them to notice, in any manner, newspaper comments upon the proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. But they cannot fail to observe, that in this free country, a charge like the above, published in a leading democratic paper, and re published in the paper which is understood by the people to be the official organ of the national administration, relating to a public question, upon which the legislature attacked have differed in sentiment from the head of that administration, possesses a consequence, which, under other circumstances, could hardly be attributed to it.

The members of the legislature that passed the resolution in question have returned to their homes; and the undersigned, a portion of those members residing in and near Philadelphia, having an opportunity of conveniently interchanging views, deem it an act of justice to their constituents, and to the people of Pennsylvania, to pronounce the charge, *no matter by whom made, by whom repeated, or by whom countenanced*, to be an unfounded and atrocious libel.

Saml. B. Davis,	*Anthony Laussat,*
C. J. Ingersoll,	*Charles H. Kerr,*
T. M. Pettit,	*Charles Brown,*
Joseph Taylor,	*Henry Simpson,*
J. R. Burden,	*Wm. Wagner,*
Richard Pretz,	*Thomas J. Heston,*
James Goodman,	*David S. Hassinger,*
John Fellon,	*John Carter.*

Philadelphia, May 18, 1831.

HARRISBURG, May 28.

The Anti-masonic Convention assembled at this place on Wednesday last. About thirty counties were represented by about sixty-five delegates. Gen. W. Piper of Bedford, and now a member of the State Senate, was appointed President, and Gen. John Burrows of Lycoming, and Samuel Baldwin of Chester county, Vice Presidents; Wm. W. Irwin of Allegheny, and Samuel P. Charles of Lancaster, appointed as Secretaries. The Convention adjourned on Thursday after appointing 28 delegates to the Anti-masonic Convention to be holden in Baltimore in September next, and adopting sundry resolutions and an address to the people of the State. This address is to be published with the names of all the delegates attached—it recognizes JOSEPH RITNER as the Anti-masonic candidate for Governor. A resolution was offered by Mr. McConnell, the Editor of the Huntingdon Courier, in effect instructing the National Convention to give no support to Mr. Clay. The resolution was evidently a fire-brand, and did not pass until it was modified, by striking out that statesman's name. *Intelligencer.*

[Jacob Alter and Jacob Cassle, were appointed Delegates from this District.]

AMERICAN CLAIMS.

The following article in the Richmond Enquirer, on the subject of the American claims on France, is, it is presumed, founded on a letter from Mr. Rives, our Minister at Paris.

Wash. Telegraph.

"It is said that the French Commissioners assert the *conformity of the Berlin and Milan decrees with the laws of nations!* and report favorably on other cases, amounting only to two or three millions.

We should deeply regret such a result on every account. It would be an act of gross injustice to our plundered merchants—and from whose hand does the blow come? Not from the Bourbons, but from the regenerated Government of France. In all their negotiations with Mr. Gallatin in Paris, the Bourbons never denied that the claims were fairly due. They never justified the decrees of Bonaparte. As we recollect, they never disavowed any responsibility for his acts.

But they principally relied on their poverty, &c. &c. And now, when a more liberal government is established among them; when it ought to be supported on the principles of justice and good faith, we are to be put off with a frivolous pretence that some of the grossest outrages which were ever perpetrated against a neutral nation, are consistent with the laws of nations—The character of France—the free and just principle on which alone her government can be supported—the deep sympathy which we have felt in her recent struggles—the attachment of our countrymen, and the justice of their claims, should have inspired her commissioners with a juster spirit. We hope it is not yet too late to repair their errors; and that her government will lose no time in reviewing their decision, and in doing justice to our citizens."

Spots in the Sun.—There are now two large spots close together on the Sun's disc, a little west of its centre.—If the observations be correct which the writer has made on these phenomena, of so frequent occurrence for several years, we may expect during the ensuing season, considerable alternations of great heat and cold weather.

Balt. American.

The Rev. LEVI S. IVES, of St Luke's Church, New York, has been elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina, to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Bishop RAVENSCROFT.

CARLISLE, May 26.

Dreadful Calamity.—On Thursday last, a dreadful whirlwind passed over the S. Western part of our county, which done considerable damage to fences, &c. and on its way, it took the stone barn of Mr. James Greason in Westpennsborough township, and destroyed it entirely, scarcely leaving one stone upon another. There were four persons in the barn who were considerably hurt, and were buried in the ruins about 1½ hours before they were taken out. There were also 7 horses in the stable, 5 of which were killed instantly. One of the boys was carried about 45 yards from the barn. A considerable quantity of straw was carried from 2 to 4 miles by the wind.

Mortimer Cunningham, Post Master at Abington, Md. has been convicted of a misdemeanor in detaining and opening letters, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, to pay a fine of $50 and the costs of prosecution.

The Rev. Mr. Philips, an aged Minister, some days ago, was on his way to a neighboring Episcopal Church in Virginia, with his wife, in a gig, and expired, without a struggle. Indeed the first intimation which his helpmate received of the sad event, was given to her by a passing stranger.—*Ral. Reg.*

From Martinique we learn that *one hundred and fifty* of the negroes who were engaged in the late revolt in that Island had been executed.

MR. BRANCH, the late Secretary of the Navy, was lately addressed by a number of the citizens of the Congressional District in which he was born and resides, with a request that he would consent to be a candidate to represent the District in Congress. He has not been able to resist an invitation so pressing from his old constituents, but has consented to be a candidate, and will no doubt be elected.—*Nat. Int.*

A Golden Speculation.—About eighteen or twenty months ago, Mr. William R. Heywood, and Francis L. Royall, purchased a tract of land in Pittsylvania, Va. from a man in moderate circumstances, for which they gave a small amount, compared with its present value. In the tract was embraced a gold mine, which on exploring has been found very rich. A letter writer in the Petersburg Intelligencer, says that the celebrated Chevalier, agent for the London Mining Company, has been to see it, and after several days examination, pronounced it as his opinion, to be one of the richest mines in the world, and in behalf of the company for which he is agent, has offered the proprietors $150,000 for the interest of one half, or $273,000 for the whole of it. It is thought that the proposition will be accepted on the part of the owners, and a trade will be concluded. *Balt. Gaz.*

It is supposed that 20,000 persons are employed in mining in the Southern States, and the produce of the mines equal to five millions annually.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	5 06	Rye,	70
Wheat,	1 15	Whiskey,	31
Corn,	68	Apple Brandy,	37
Oats,	35	Plaister,	3 75

MARRIED,

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. William Butler, Mr. *Benjamin Wells*, of York county, to Miss *Sarah E. Stewart*, daughter of Mr. D. Stewart, of Menallen township, Adams county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *William Morrison*, of Hampton, to Miss *Sidney M'Grew*, daughter of Mr. J. M'Grew, deceased, of Huntington township.

At Mount St. Mary's, Frederick county, *Henry G. Waters*, Esq. to Mrs. *Jane Foreman*, all of that county.

DIED,

On Wednesday the 18th inst. Mrs. *Catharine Spitler*, wife of Mr. Adam Spitler, of Mountpleasant township.

On the 10th inst. in Petersburg, (Littlestown,) *William Franklin*, son of Mr. David Kohlstock, in the 5th year of his age.

On the 13th inst. Mr. *Charles Breitman*, of this county, in the 21st year of his age.

On the 16th inst. *Susannah*, daughter of Mr. John Sheely, of this county, in the 2d year of her age.

At the Exchange Hotel, in Pittsburg, on the 20th inst. *John M'Donald*, Esq. President of the Bank of Pittsburg, in the 49th year of his age.

At Charleston, S. C. on the 10th inst. *Jeremiah Evarts*, Esq. late Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Mr. E. left Boston for the Island of Cuba, for the benefit of his health, from thence he came via Savannah to Charleston. Mr. Evarts was the author of the Letters of WILLIAM PENN, on the Indian question, which obtained so great currency and celebrity.

In the city of New-York, on the 13th inst. *Susan Tripp*, of Dutchess county, in the 8th year of her age. She was very large of her age, and weighed several months since *two hundred and twenty-seven pounds!* and was supposed to have grown still heavier afterwards.

NOTICE.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE

Temperance Society

Of Gettysburg and its vicinity, will be held at the Court-house, on *Saturday the 11th of June next.* The Citizens are respectfully invited to attend.

S. R. RUSSELL, *Sec'y.*

May 31. 2t

M. O. CLARKSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

comprising almost every article in his line, from a *Mouse-trap* to an *Anvil.*

HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF

CEDAR WARE,

BASKETS,

Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &

LIGHTNING RODS,

With Brass Points.

Gettysburg, May 31. tf

JUST RECEIVED,

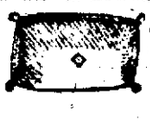
AND FOR SALE BY

DANIEL COMFORT,

A very Choice Assortment of

Domestic & Foreign DRY GOODS.

—ALSO—

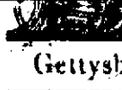


50 BARRELS OF FRESH SHAD,

HERRING & MACKAREL.

Gettysburg, May 31. 3t

FOR RENT,



A comfortable 2 story Dwelling-House,

LATE the residence of the subscriber, in the north-west corner of the Public Square. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber.

EPHRAIM MARTIN.

Gettysburg, May 10. tf

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The packet ship Charles Carroll from Havre, arrived at New-York on Saturday week, and brought Paris dates to the 16th of April inclusive.

The bulletin given below of Gen. Czeynecki, of the operations of 1st April, is the only important additional particular. The rumor of Diebitsch's capture was circulated in Paris on the 15th and 16th ult. but, according to the Gazette de France of the 16th, had no other foundation than supposition—the courier from Warsaw having brought nothing later than the 2d April.

Head Quarters, April 1.—At Demly Wilki, Gen. Lubienski at the head of the advanced guard is pursuing, since the morning, the corps of Gen. Geismar and that of Gen. Rosen, of which the first was beaten at Wanwer, and the second at Demly Wilki. Lubienski's cavalry, rushed upon the Russian infantry, in spite of the difficulties of the woods on the right and left: at every charge dissipating battalions.

It is yet difficult to estimate the loss of the enemy, which the obscurity of the forest renders it impossible to make out. 3000 men already have laid down their arms. We are ignorant of the number of killed and wounded. The prisoners will be more numerous; for our soldiers, and the peasants, are bringing them in constantly. The 4th Cuirassiers took from the enemy three standards, which I send to the national government. Thirty odd caissons, many wagons, travelling medicine equipages, several thousand muskets, and other valuable articles have fallen into our hands. Our attack was so impetuous, that the enemy only had time to save part of his magazine, being obliged to abandon the rest to us. The most valuable conquest known is that of the hospital of Minsk, where we found 1200 wounded Poles, who will be removed to Warsaw. I will send hereafter a more detailed report. Gen. Lubienski has pushed on beyond Katupzin, and is now at Zamaidi.

The Commander-in-Chief,
ZRINECKI.

The Berlin news of April 5, states that fifteen thousand Prussians are about to enter Luxembourg, all is prepared for war, and our activity will not be damped by the pacific assurances of the French Ministers. Prussia has more need than France to assume an imposing attitude.

Official intelligence of the insurrections in Volhynia and Lithuania has been received.

Berlin, April 5—The Grand Duke Michael has marched, with 4000 of the Guards, for Lithuania. The Castilian Count Plater is said to be at the head of the Central Government, said to have been established by the revolutionists.

Reported Desertion of a Regiment of Russians.—Letters received in London on the 15th from Dantzic, state that information had been received there by a commercial house, direct from Warsaw, that the 95th Regiment of Russian troops, with some other soldiers, had deserted and joined the Poles. The correspondent of the commercial house at Dantzic, in Warsaw, states, that he saw the Russian troops arrive. They had marched from Grotia, and when challenged, grounded their arms, and were in the course of exercise, when the letter was dispatched, to join the Polish army. The number of Russian troops who had thus deserted amounted, it is stated, to 4000.

The success of the Poles in the battle of the 31st, was not exaggerated.—The Warsaw State Gazette mentioned that the number of prisoners brought into Warsaw up to mid-day on the 2d inst. amounted to 7,000, and more were on their way.

Warsaw, April 1.—The success of yesterday is wholly owing to the bold and skilful manœuvres of the General-in-Chief, which were executed with such rapidity and secrecy, that even the inhabitants of the capital, though all passed under their walls, heard at the same time of the beginning of the action and its success. The bridge of Praga had been covered with straw that the rumbling of the heavy cannon passing over it might not be heard.

The day before yesterday the dead bodies near and in Bialolenka were buried; 500 men provided with spades were sent for that purpose.

Polish Frontiers, April 5.—According to the latest accounts, the several Russian corps had collected in great force between Kaluzyn and Siedlece, and a decisive battle might be shortly expected.

The Warsaw journals contain many regulations and proclamations of the Governor-General. He reminds the inhabitants that the city is still in a state of siege, and that now more than ever all depends upon the punctual performance of their duties by the National and Civic Guards.

Every one must be ready to take the field at the signal, and the smallest disobedience will be severely punished.—The Governor having convinced himself that in spite of all preceding prohibitions, several persons still keep arms concealed, orders them to be delivered by to-morrow, otherwise such persons shall be shot, in conformity with an article which he has himself added to the military code. He also requires a large quantity of straw for the army in Warsaw and in the field.

The Vice Governor orders all Polish officers and soldiers belonging to the camp in the field, who cannot justify their remaining in Warsaw, by a written permission of the Governor-General, immediately to join their regiments on pain of being treated as marauders. —*Prussian State Gazette, 8th and 9th April.*

It is said that the British Envoy, sent to the Court of St. Petersburg to protest against the annihilation of Poland as announced in the Russian Proclamations, will treat in the name of Austria and France at the same time he did for England. It is added that he is authorised to *threaten the Emperor of Russia with an immediate acknowledgment of the Polish Government by the three Courts*, if Russia does not offer Poland a rigorous execution of the Treaty of 1815.

The Hamburg Correspondent mentions a report of the combined mediation of England, France, Austria, and Prussia, in the Polish Russian affair.—According to this rumor the kingdom Poland is to be restored, the Saxon dynasty is to be placed on its throne, and Galicia and the Grand Duchy of Posen are to be united to Poland. As a compensation for Galicia, it is proposed to give Prussian Silesia to Austria, and for the latter, the Kingdom of Saxony to Prussia.

Negociations between the Poles and the Russians are yet spoken of. The following paragraph from Siberia, March 31st, is one of a number before us on the same subject:—

Now that the Polish Diet has several times shown itself disposed to negociations, to which Count Diebitsch was not authorised to accede, the mediation of friendly Powers, on being assured of the more favorable sentiments of the Emperor might be of the happiest effect in leading to an amicable arrangement. It is greatly to be wished, that the intervention of the powers may lead to a happy and speedy conclusion, as the Poles are ready to fight to the last, and rather to perish than survive the disgrace of seeing the name of their illustrious nation effaced from the list of European states. They receive pecuniary assistance from several quarters. Many Polish officers on foreign service have left to assist their distressed countrymen.

The following is an extract of a letter from a person living amongst the Poles. It is addressed to a Noble Lord, equally distinguished by his talents and benevolence. Surely our readers, especially those of the fair sex, will not peruse unmoved the detail of the suffering of wounded heroes—for those who fight against such disproportionate numbers well deserve the name; nor will they be less touched by the sacrifices made by the ladies of Warsaw to relieve them. No doubt large subscriptions will be immediately set on foot for that purpose:—

From Poland, March, 1831.—"Imagine, my Lord, the state of Warsaw: the houses of the persons of the first rank are filled by the wounded that are brought in after each day's battle; nay, even the streets are filled with them, and ladies of the highest rank, in the midst of the inclemency of the winter, have attended, and still attend them, dress their wounds, for surgical aid is wanting, and give them all that consoling assistance that female benevolence alone perhaps can suggest; and what is still more beautiful, the Russian wounded that fall in the neighborhood of Warsaw, receive the same humane attention, for with the Poles, as with the English, a fallen foe is no longer an enemy. The ladies of Warsaw have sold all their rings, plate, &c. have renounced all their accustomed luxuries of life, living principally upon Karsika (boiled grain, prepared with milk or butter,) and making every sacrifice worthy of Roman matrons, to relieve their suffering countrymen. But conceive, my lord, what must be their dread, surrounded by so powerful an enemy, should Warsaw fall into such barbarous hands. On each day of battle, the women of Warsaw, of all ranks, prostrate themselves, with their faces to the ground, within and without the church, to obtain the protection of Heaven. Let our country, my lord, be the hand of Providence to save those who so well deserve protection."

ITALY.

The Editors of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser have a letter, dated Venice, 3d April, which says, "Owing to the present political state of Europe, my journey has been quite an interesting one, particularly during the last fortnight, on my way from Rome to this place by way of Bologna, during which time, I have seen the winding up, for the present at least, of the Republic attempted by part of the Papal people. This was effected by the entry of an overpowering Austrian force. Ancona, the last strong hold of the Patriots, has been taken—and to-day a vessel arrived here, with a number of prisoners, taken in their attempt to escape thence—among them, it is said is Gen Zucchi, the Commander-in-Chief, who served under Napoleon, and who was more recently in the Austrian service. The Austrian force in Lombardy is not less than 100,000 men, and the whole army probably exceeds at this moment half a million of men."

A Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes as follows:—"The Budget has given great dissatisfaction. *Nine Millions* taken from the public treasury for the King's use, during the last five months of 1830, and a proportionate sum since, has called forth universal cries. They now say, "He should have imitated the U. States when she revolted against G Britain, and not have interfered with other States. What have we gained? We have removed one dynasty and placed another on the throne equally expensive. Trade no longer fills our coffers. Public and private confidence is lost; the national honor cannot be maintained, for fear that internal commotions may remove the present family from the throne and establish a republic."

"In proof of this, they quote the public securities which were 8 months past, 5 per cent. 108; threes 86. They are now, the former 76, the latter 57, and were at 45 a week back. I was at the Exchange yesterday at about three o'clock when some person in the gallery threw down large parcels of printed papers, couched in the most violent language against the government, and calling on the people to overthrow it; and concluded with the words, "Vive Henri V."

The trial against the persons belonging to the artillery of the National Guard excites general interest. That they meditated an overthrow of the present order of things, and to shoot the King, is clearly proved; but I think the party will be acquitted, or only made subject to some trifling punishment. The government is weak, and afraid of acting. Lafayette's party increases in numbers, and the dismissal of Gens. Lamarque, Messrs. Odillon, Berrot, and others, from office, because they joined the National Society, has given to that association a consistency which it would otherwise not have arrived at."

It is well known that great attention has been paid for some years past, to the improvement of the French navy. Late accounts show that the government are making experiments with steam ship building on a large scale.—They have built and are building no fewer than 30 steam frigates; a squadron which, in action, ought to display decided advantages over one composed of common ships. If an occasion should be offered for an experiment of this new form of naval war on a large scale, curiosity would be greatly excited to watch the result; for experiment, in such cases, often disappoints the expectations of the best judges; and steam has already produced great revolutions both on sea and land.

Some of the frigates building in France are 161 feet in length; and are to be armed with Paixhan's guns of 12 inches bore, carrying a hollow shot.—Some of them have four wheels, and four engines of 60 horse power each.

IRELAND.

The state of Ireland, particularly in the western and southwestern districts, is deplorable. The peasantry, driven to desperation by famine, and the neglect and harassing oppression of the landlords, have resorted to acts of the utmost ferocity. Agricultural property, while it is yet in the earth, is devastated and turned to waste; barns are burned, cattle houghed, and houses demolished. Every species of midnight violence is carried into fearful execution, not from motives of religious animosity or political rancour, but because the people want food; because thousands of human beings, driven out from their wretched homes, and pursued by the famine-cry of their miserable offspring, cannot go into the ditches and die like dogs.

The Murderer, Markley.

Sentence of death was passed upon Markley, by Chief Justice Buchanan, on Saturday week, in the following impressive manner:

After a rigid and laborious examination of many witnesses, and an attentive and patient hearing of counsel in your behalf, who, with a zeal and ability creditable to themselves and worthy of a better cause, left undone, in conducting your defence, nothing that ingenuity could suggest, you have been pronounced guilty, by a jury of your choice, of the horrid crime of murder of the first degree, attended by circumstances, disclosed in evidence, of the most shocking character—for which you are doomed to suffer the highest and most solemn punishment known to the laws of this State, whose sentence it has become my duty, as the organ of this Court, to pronounce: A duty, in the discharge of which I approach, with feelings correspondent to the appalling magnitude of the offence with which you stand charged, my deep, settled and painful conviction of your guilt, and the awful nature of the penalty you have incurred.

To die is the appointed lot of man; but death, in its mildest and least hideous form, is not devoid of terrors, even for such as are best prepared to die. It is a sad adieu 'twixt soul and body, until the coming of that day, when, at the sound of the last trump, the portals of the grave shall be thrown open, and the earth be made to yield up its dead.

And, when it is inflicted as a just and merited punishment for crime—when a murderer is called to yield up his life on the altar of retributive justice, however obdurate he may have become, however seared his conscience, and whatever outward appearance of hardihood and insensibility he may assume—it is difficult, if not impossible, for him to contemplate it without horror, and an awful and inward dread of entering upon a different and an unknown state of existence, in another and unknown world, with the stain of blood upon his hands, and the weight of withering and consuming guilt pressing upon his soul.

Murder of any degree, and under any circumstances, is shocking to humanity; and he who is not lost to every proper feeling, must ever turn from the contemplation of it with abhorrence;—but that which has been perpetrated by you, bears the stamp of the highest grade of atrocity.

John Newey, who was your uncle, and in whose blood you have so cruelly and wickedly revelled, was, some years ago, unfortunately for him and his family, called, by the process of this court, to give evidence against you in a prosecution that consigned you to the penitentiary; for which, as now appears in evidence, you then made a vow of vengeance, and have but too faithfully kept that fatal vow. Discharged from the penitentiary, on the expiration of the term for which you were sentenced, with revenge still rankling in your heart, and bent upon the destruction not only of him, who had alone offended, (if, indeed, offence it could be called, to give evidence when required in a court of justice,) but of all his family—you sought the habitation of your devoted victims, and, at the still, dread hour of night, stole into the apartment in which they slept, unconscious of their approaching fate, and dreaming of nought but safety, under their own peaceful and quiet roof. Did you not shudder as you entered into such a sanctuary? Did you not pause and tremble, ere you gave the first fatal stroke?

A wife confidently reposing in the arms of her husband, and bearing the unborn pledge of their mutual affection, (and such I learn was the advanced condition of Mrs. Newey,) with her two little children sleeping at her side, was a scene fit for angels to come down from heaven to look upon—a scene calculated, it would seem, to excite the warmest sympathies of the human heart, to shake the settled purpose, and stay the uplifted hand of the most hardened and practised assassin. Yet it did not unsettle your bloody purpose, nor arrest your murderous hand. But in the emphatic language of the indictment, "being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil." for no other influence could have prompted to such an outrage, you broke through all restraint, and regardless of the laws, both of God and man, and reckless of every consequence, plunged into a scene of shocking and complicated crime, to which no parallel is remembered, and such, as it is believed the pages of judicial history furnish no record of. The husband and wife, their two little innocent children and unborn infant, her father who lodged in a room above, and a lad an inmate of the house, were all, all involved in one common ruin, all inhumanly murdered, and by you.—And after having first plundered it, with the calculating coolness and deliberation of a demon, you set fire to the house in which they had slept, in imaginary security, and which but for you might have continued the abode of innocence and peace; with a view, no doubt, to obliterate all traces of violence, by consuming their mangled and lifeless bodies in the devouring element, and thereby to destroy all evidence of their having come to their untimely end by means of any human agency.

But did you also hope to hide your guilt, from the all seeing and omnipresent God, to whom all things are known, and from whom no secrets are hid? Vain and presumptuous hope—the very means resorted to for safety and concealment, proved the ready and sure means of your detection.

The flame you lighted to consume their bodies, served also to attract and light the neighbors to the scene of desolation, before the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Newey were entirely consumed, the mortal wounds still visible upon which plainly indicated that a murderer had been there! though, horrible to relate, the bodies of all the rest were burnt to ashes.

The finger of suspicion directed by the unerring hand of Providence, pointed to you as the fell destroyer of those, for whose blood you will soon be required to make atonement with your own; and notwithstanding your supposed well laid scheme of concealment and imaginary security, you blindly carried about you the damning evidence of your guilt, unconscious of the dangers that beset you on all sides, and of the stroke that was about to fall upon and crush you. So it has always been, and so it ever will be—Sooner or later, the vengeance of heaven never fails to overtake the guilty. So are the inscrutable workings of Providence, and such the blindness and folly of poor, vain and frail humanity.

Do me the justice to believe, that I have no wish to insult or unnecessarily wound your feelings! No, sir, I am a man. I sit here for no such mean purpose, and should be unworthy of the seat I occupy, if I were capable of wantonly doing so. But painful as the duty is, and deeply as I regret having such a duty to perform, I must speak of things as they are, and earnestly hope, you may be awakened to a just and full sense of the enormity of the guilt with which you are unfortunately overwhelmed, and of the necessity there is, for endeavoring to be prepared to meet the inevitable doom that awaits you.—And that you will not suffer yourself to be drawn into a fatal delusion, by an ill grounded hope of pardon, or of any interposition in your behalf by the Executive authority of the state, of which I feel it my duty to apprise you, that I sincerely believe, there is not the remotest probability. Permit me therefore to entreat you, to turn your attention, while yet you may, to that high and dread tribunal, upon which, all you have now to hope for, peace and happiness in another world, must alone depend—and earnestly and diligently to employ what yet remains to you of this transitory life, in humble supplication to the Throne of grace, for pardon and forgiveness of your sins; and may God of his infinite mercy incline and guide your heart to penitence and prayer, strengthen and support you in the hour of trial, and suffer you not at the last sad moment, for any pains of death, to fall from him.

Your sentence is, that you are to be taken to the jail of Frederick county from whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, at such time as shall be duly appointed, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead.

The Frederick Examiner makes the following remarks upon the trial:—

"The trial of Markley excited, as might be suppossed, the strongest interest, in every part of the county—and drew together a greater concourse of people than any other occasion since the visit of Lafayette. The proof of his guilt is so clear and unequivocal, as to leave not the slightest doubt upon the minds of those who were present during the trial. During the whole of the terrible ordeal, he manifested an indifference to the terrors of the awful situation in which he was placed, which argues either the possession of remarkable fortitude and self-command, or a brutish insensibility. When the verdict, which pronounced him guilty of a crime whose only retribution is an ignominious death, was given in, no quivering of the lip, no blanching of the cheek, no external sign of any kind, gave token of the fearful struggle which *must* have taken place within. When the sentence of the law—awful and impressive as it was—was passed upon him, his was the only countenance that did not give some evidence of the contagious influence of the feelings, which almost unmanned the amiable and sensitive judge. His bearing throughout the trial was such as might have been expected from a man who could cherish, through five years of imprisonment and solitude, the horrid purposes of his revenge; and who could summon up nerve enough to enter, at the dead hour of night, the dwelling of his relative, and perpetrate the crime of which he has been convicted. Powerful as undoubtedly is the passion of revenge, such an exhibition of its abiding influence is not only rare, but, we believe, entirely unprecedented in the history of crime. It might have been supposed that five years of confinement, in a prison where religious exercises are bro't in aid of other means to produce repentance and reform, would have effected a change in the designs of the most abandoned: But in the case of Markley

"Like to the Pontick sea,
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on
To the Propontick and the Hellespont;—
E'en so his bloody thoughts, with violent pace,
Did ne'er look back, ne'er ebb to human love,
Till that a capable and wide revenge
Swallowed them up."

The Creek Indians in Alabama, near the borders of this State, are represented by a gentleman from their neighborhood, as being in a most pitiable state, little short of starvation. They had scarcely any corn last year, and have no better prospects of a crop for the present one. They derive a miserable and precarious subsistence from eating wild roots, the inner bark of trees, and stealing cattle and hogs from the white settlers on the frontier. Many of these people declare they had enlisted to emigrate westwardly, and therefore made no provision for the future, relying on the promise of the Government to have them removed at the public expense, and subsistence at their new homes until they could make a new crop. Relief should be afforded to these people by Government, if, by a change of its policy, in determining not to send away any more emigrants until the whole tribe should consent to remove, their present distress has been produced or aggravated; this we have reason to believe is the fact. It is impossible for a small remnant to coerce the balance of the tribe, and if the faith of the Government has been in any way pledged to these people, or should they have been misled by its acts, common humanity, if not strict justice, would plead in their behalf.—*Georgia Record.*

Canal Tolls.—The returns for April, show a total amount received for tolls on the New York canals, *of one hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and five dollars*, over and above the expenses of collection, which may amount to two thousand dollars more. The canal opened on the 16th of April, and the tolls for two weeks, therefore, may be set down at $[illegible],605.

THE INDIANS.

We notice in a late number of the Cherokee Phœnix, a beautiful poem from the pen of a lady of Boston, in reference to the melancholy fate of the red men. The following is the conclusion of the appeal of a "Cherokee Mother."

"Ye call us brethren. When ye mark
The grass upon our thresholds grown,
Our hearth stone cold, our casements dark,
Our fated race like shadows flown,
Amid your mirth, your festive songs,
Will no remorseful image lower?
No memory of the Indian's wrongs
Rise darkly o'er your musing hour?
Will a crush'd nation's deep despair,
Your broken faith, our tear-wet sod,
The babe's appeal, the chieftain's prayer,
Find no memorial with our God!

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the *Gettysburg & Black's Tavern Turnpike Company*, will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 21st day of June next*, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, One Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year. By order,

DAVID WILES, *Sec'y.*

May 24. te

(Franklin Repository.)

TEMPERANCE.

A Meeting of the "Fairfield Temperance Society," will be held at the Presbyterian Church in Millers-Town, on the *4th day of June next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. It is expected an Address will be delivered on the occasion. Ladies and Gentlemen disposed to promote the cause of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN McKESSON, *Sec'y.*

May 24. tm

LOOK OUT!

I DO respectfully inform the Public generally, that I have just received

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE

GOODS,

which I offer on pleasing terms for Cash and Country Produce. ☞My Stock consists of

British Dry Goods, Domestics, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Shoes, &c.

I have also on hand, a fine supply of

LUMBER.

THOMAS J. COOPER.

Gettysburg, May 24. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 20th day of August next*, on the premises,

The undivided Sixth part of A LOT OF GROUND,

Situated in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of David Nickel, John Collins and others, containing 28 Acres.——ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

In the Town of Heidlersburg, Adams county, containing ¼ of an Acre. To be sold as the Estate of *Arthur Nickel*, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the first described lot, and at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the last, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

WM. NICKEL, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

May 24. ts

GARLEGANT'S

Balsam of Health.

THE subscriber has just received from the proprietor, John S Miller, Frederick, Md. a supply of Garlegant's celebrated Balsam of Health, a remedy extensively used in many parts of Europe and the United States, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and many other diseases which proceed from a morbid condition of the stomach. It is also highly recommended in Cholic, Nervous Tremors, Lowness of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, and is a sovereign remedy for WORMS, &c It is neatly put up in square half pint bottles, accompanied with extensive directions for its use. It is constantly for sale at One Dollar per bottle, by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Druggist and Apothecary.

Gettysburg, May 3. 12t

The following is among many certificates of cure performed by this medicine:

—Dear Sir—I lately used your Balsam of Health. For two years I had a constant and fixed pain in my side, and frequently subject to costiveness accompanied with fever, more or less. I accordingly bought a bottle of your Balsam, of your agent in Hagerstown, and found it relieved me very much, and I procured the 2d bottle, which cured me perfectly, and since then [illegible] gain; and I do recommend the said Balsam to those that are afflicted in the same way.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES FLAMING,
Near Leitersburg, Washington co. Md.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the account of Peter and Daniel Mickley, Executors of the Estate of Martin Mickley, deceased, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 31st day of May inst.*

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

TRY YOUR LUCK!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

THE ELEVENTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 4th of June.

54 *Number Lottery*—8 *Drawn Ballots.*

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000	46	50
1	5,000	138	30
1	2,500	92	20
1	1,456	92	15
2	1,000	920	10
20	500	8280	5
30	100		

Tickets, $5, Halves, $2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, May 24. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 10,

19 11 42 37 41 53 33 47 51

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAIL-ROAD.

Notice to Road-makers and Bridge-builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this place from the 1st to the 10th of June next, for the graduation of that part of the Rail Road commencing at a point about two miles east of Ridgeville, and extending to Mr Ijam's Mills on Rush Creek, near New Market, embracing a distance of ten miles; and also for the necessary masonry thereon.

Between those days the subscriber will furnish those who may be disposed to contract with such information as they may desire respecting the work. Proposers are earnestly invited to examine carefully the ground to be graduated and the quarries to be used, so that they may bid understandingly.—Proper attention to this invitation may prevent much difficulty, if not loss, in the execution of the work. Ardent spirits must be excluded from the road. This line will be divided into convenient sections. The country is as healthy, perhaps as any part of the United States. Recommendations for temperance, integrity and capability, will be expected to accompany each proposal.

By order of the President and Directors,
CASPER W. WEVER,
Supdt. Gradn. & Masonry.

Frederick, May 24. 3t

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col RICHARD BROWN, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains

350 ACRES,

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two story

Brick HOUSE,

BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shewn by the Tenant, on the premises. ☞For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. M'PHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15. tf

ADJOURNED *Sheriff's Sale.*

IN pursuance of a Writ of Vendition Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 31st inst.*, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Grove, Daniel Mickley and others, containing 130 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling-house,

double Log Barn, and other Out Buildings, with an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *James Bond.*

—WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, May 24, 1831. ts

LAST NOTICE.

BEING determined to have my Books settled without delay, I now request (for the last time) all those who know themselves indebted to me by Note to settle the same, and those having open accounts, to call and settle the same, by Note or otherwise, by the *1st of June next.*

J. B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, May 17. 3t

TO PRINTERS.

The "Wheeling Compiler" ESTABLISHMENT,

IS offered for Sale for $1500 in hand.—The Office is supplied with 10 different kinds of Type, and otherwise well furnished. The Job and Advertising branches have doubled in value in 3 years. The continued growth of the place, and its prospects of business, render the situation a favorable one for a permanent location.

BOOTS & SHOE-MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the Shop, in West York-street, lately occupied by Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, and that he is prepared to manufacture

Boots & Shoes

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

in a neat, workmanlike manner; and that he will constantly keep on hand, a supply of READY MADE WORK, which he will warrant to be as good & cheap as can be had in any other Shop in the place.

☞As he is a complete hand for making *LADIES' SHOES*, and just from the City of Baltimore, he will ensure such work done in the most fashionable and durable manner.

DAVID SOMERS.

Gettysburg, April 5. 2m

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS TAKEN

THAT OLD

Tavern Stand,

formerly occupied by Geo. Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, 5 miles from Gettysburg, and 24 from York.

Having provided himself with every accommodation for Travellers, Waggoners, and Drovers, he invites those who travel that way, to give him a call, and judge whether his entertainment and charges do not justify the invitation. ROBERT TAYLOR.

April 26. tf

N. B. Persons indebted to me, are requested to call on M. M'CLEAN, Esq. in whose hands I have placed my books, and make *immediate* settlement. R. T.

EAGLE HOTEL.

PHILIP HEAGY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he has taken that

WELL KNOWN TAVERN STAND,

THE EAGLE HOTEL,

situate on the corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, formerly occupied by B. GILBERT, Esq. The house is large and convenient. His Bar is well stocked with the best of Liquors; and his Table will always be furnished with the best the Market can afford. The Stabling is good and roomy, and attended by an attentive Hostler. ☞Travellers and others are assured, that he will use every exertion in his power to render both Man and Horse comfortable.

Gettysburg, April 12. tf

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have taken the well-known Establishment on Middle-creek, owned by the Rev D. Pfoutz, where they will, with promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls,

OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO

Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets, and Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 10th of May, at the following places, viz:—

Henry Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township; C. Barnitz's Store, in Millers-Town; Mr. Gardner's, at Mack's Mill; Mr. Lambert's, at Delaplane's Tavern, near Taneytown; Eline's Store, near Noll's Mill; Captain Sluss's; Crapster's Tavern, in Taneytown; Michael Reever's, at Null's Mill; George Wilt's, at Sell's Mill; Corell's Tavern, at the Monocacy Bridge; Baugher's Store, in Emmittsburg; Black's Mill, on Rock-creek; Harbaugh's Tavern, near Gettysburg; Ash's Tavern, and Danner's & Ziegler's Store, in Gettysburg; where they will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.

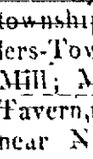
☞Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood

SAMUEL ARTHUR,
LEVI GRIBBLE.

April 19. 6t

FOR SALE,

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,



A House & Lot,

In North Baltimore-street, occupied at present by Mrs. Dill. For terms, &c. apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN GILBERT.

Gettysburg, April 12. tf

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house of the late John M'Conaughy, Esq deceased, situate on the south-west corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENS & GLASSWARE,

Looking-Glasses, & LIQUORS.

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.—*"Look before you leap!"*

The Public's humble servant,
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 19. tf

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

VALENTINE STEAR,

deceased, to wit: John Stear, Michael Stear, Polly, intermarried with Henry Stonebraker, Jacob, (now deceased, leaving minors, Elias, Jesse and Jonas Stear,) Susanna, intermarried with John Yagerline, Molly, intermarried with Henry Bushman, and Catharine Stear: to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *thirty-first day of May inst.* to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

May 3. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Magdalena, (widow) and children, John Hamilton, Jane, intermarried with James Black, Margaret, intermarried with David Hamilton, Esq William Hamilton, Joseph Hamilton, Enoch Hamilton, Jas. Hamilton, George Hamilton, David Hamilton, and Jesse Hamilton, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Tuesday the 31st day of May next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

April 26. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the first day of March, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

DAVID RIFE,

deceased, to wit:—Catharine, John, Polly, Marks, Andrew, Susanna, and David Rife, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Tuesday the thirty-first day of May inst.* to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

May 3. tc

SHOEMAKERS,

CALL AT

CLARKSON'S,

And see a very handsome and large Assortment of the Newest Fashioned

LASTS,

JUST RECEIVED.

Nov. 20. tf

All kinds of Letter-Press PRINTING,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the Adams Sentinel.

NO FICTION!

DANNER & ZIEGLER,

HAVE just returned from the Cities with the most

☞SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

that has ever been brought to this place, comprising every article of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, China, Glass and Queensware,

Leghorn Flats, and with extra crown Bolivars, Dunstable, Straw and Gimp Bonnets, & Navarinos,

Sugar, Coffee & Molasses,

LOWER than they can possibly be sold by any other house, *(i. e.)* making a fair profit on the same;

Straw & Palm-leaf Hats,

FOR GENTLEMEN.

☞They are determined to sell Goods LOWER than they have ever been offered by any House in this place, let others do as they please: therefore, they invite the Public to "LOOK" and then "LEAP" into the Store of DANNER & ZIEGLER, where they may rest assured of having good ground to lean upon, and of saving "three-pence"—which is no trifle.

Gettysburg, April 26. tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the thirty-first day of May next*, to wit:

The account of William Heller and John Tauser, Administrators of the estate of John Bush, deceased.

The account of Charles E. Keener, Esq. Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Jane Thompson, deceased.

The account of Joseph Clunk, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of John Norbeck, deceased.

The final account of Andrew Sheely, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Ebert, deceased.

The supplemental account of Jacob Diehl, Administrator of the estate of George Parr, deceased.

The account of Jacob Cover, Administrator of the estate of David Newman, deceased.

The account of Andrew B. Miller, Administrator of the estate of Michael Miller, deceased.

The account of John Smith, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Adams, deceased.

The account of John Marshall, Administrator of the estate of Mary Conrad, deceased.

The account of Philip Heagy, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Bonner, deceased.

The account of Samuel B. Wright and John Rex, Administrators of the estate of Frederick Eicholtz, deceased.

The account of Bernard Allaweldt and Tobias Kepner, Administrators of the estate of Bernard Allaweldt, dec'd.

The account of William Walker, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Walker, deceased.

The account of John Wierman and Wm. C. Wierman, Administrators of the estate of Isaac Pearson, deceased.

The account of George Brown, Administrator of the estate of Mary Overholtzer, deceased.

The final account of Harman Wierman, Administrator of the estate of Sally Wierman, deceased.

The account of Luther H. Skinner, Esq. one of the Administrators of the estate of John F. Melsheimer, dec'd.

The account of Noel Formwaldt, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Formwalt, deceased.

The account of Adam Wert, Administrator of the estate of David Wert, deceased.

The account of Nancy Winrott, acting Executrix of the estate of John Winrott, deceased.

The account of Nicholas B. Shriver, Administrator of the estate of John Bomgartner, deceased.

The account of Anthony Deardorff, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of John Graft, deceased.

ALSO,

The Guardianship account of David Wills, Esq Guardian of Margaret F. Stewart.

The Guardianship account of Jacob Diehl, Guardian of Eve Ebert, and others.

The Guardianship account of Joseph Sheffer and Esaias Jacobs, Administrators of Jacob Hollinger, who was Guardian of Polly Hollinger and Jacob Hollinger, minor children of John Hollinger, deceased.

The Guardianship account of Geo. Frostle, Guardian of Elizabeth and Nicholas Mark

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 26, 1831.

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf